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LAST EDITION

## PRESIDENT ASKS DECLARATION OF WAR ON AUSTRIA

United States Pledged to Victory  
in Message to Congress—Any  
Peace Made Must Include  
End of Prussian Domination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson, addressing a joint session of Congress today, asked for a declaration of war upon Austria-Hungary and declared the purpose of the United States to fight until the German people themselves are ready for peace and are ready, through representatives whom the family of nations can trust, to remedy the wrongs their rulers have done the world.

He said that Austria-Hungary must be formally listed among the enemies of this country in order to remove the "embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way." The President declared furthermore that any peace, the United States might make must include the delivery of the peoples of Austria-Hungary, Turkey and the Balkans as well as northern France and Belgium, from Prussian domination.

He asked for more stringent alien enemy laws and advocated the imprisonment of offenders, not in detention camps, but in penitentiaries where they will have to work. He requested amendments to the food laws which will make more equitable the operation of the law, especially with respect to the farmer.

The address of the President breathed from the first word to the last the full determination of the Government to win the war. It is considered as a message not only to the people of the United States themselves, but especially to the nations of the central empires and the German people themselves. They are told that continued submission to the yoke of Germany means their own ruin, and the German people are told that if they continue to give adherence to their present practices they will be outlawed and set apart by all nations. On the other hand, if they set up a Government in which other nations can have confidence they shall have equal rights and opportunities with all other nations. The message is an open notice to the people of Germany, in other words, that their future is in their own hands—they may come into the family of nations or they may elect, by continued submission to autocracy, to stay out.

The President bids all who talk of peace before autocracy is overthrown to go elsewhere with their talk; they are not wanted here, he says. The Russian situation comes in for candid consideration, and sympathy is expressed for the people who have been deceived in the same manner and by the same influences that have led the people of Germany astray.

The message is considered by leading members in both houses the most important state paper since the war opened. It is expected to give encouragement to all the Allies and assurance to them that the struggle shall not cease until final victory is won. Several times during its delivery the members and galleries broke into applause when the President declared the United States would consider the war won when the German people say so. All members of both houses except Senator LaFollette arose and cheered.

The aims in brief of the United States in the war, the President stated, are:

1. The intolerable autocracy of Germany must be crushed.

2. When this is accomplished the United States will be ready to pay the full price for peace, and not before.

President Wilson's message was cabled today to Europe, South America, Japan and China. Simultaneously with its delivery before Congress this afternoon, the war message was to be made public in all parts of the world, except the Central Powers. The printed text also probably will be dropped later by American and allied aviators over the German trenches.

## Text of the Message

President Makes a Masterly Statement  
of United States Position and Aims

Following is the President's message:

Gentlemen of the Congress: Eight months have elapsed since I had the honor of addressing you. They have been months crowded with events of immense and grave significance for us. I shall not undertake to detail or even to summarize these events. The practical particulars of the part we have played in them will be laid before you in the reports of the executive departments. I shall discuss only our present outlook upon these vast affairs, our present duties, and the immediate means of accomplishing the objects we shall hold always in view.

"I shall not go back to debate the causes of the war. The intolerable wrongs done and planned against us by the sinister masters of Germany have long since become too grossly obvious and odious to every true American to need to be rehearsed. But I shall ask you to consider again and with a very grave scrutiny our objectives."

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The tremendous German effort to recover the ground lost before Cambrai has ended in failure. A really untenable salient and a little ground here and there is all that Germany has to show for its apparently tremendous expenditure of life. The British still hold practically the whole line General Byng's men previously captured, and most important of all, they are absolutely fixed on the high ground in what used to be Bourlon Wood.

On the Plave front the German attacks seem to have been brought to a complete stop.

Meanwhile the great territory of German East Africa has been finally cleared by the cooperation of the British and Belgian forces, the last handful of German defenders has now crossed the frontier to the south, and taken refuge in Mozambique, in other words Portuguese East Africa.

German Attacks Cease

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir Douglas Haig's report today indicated

(Continued on page nine, column one)

## OFFICIALS INSPECT RESTRICTED AREAS

Representatives of the Federal  
Government, State and City  
Visit Boston's Barred Zone,  
Along the Waterfront

An inspection of the restricted area along the Boston waterfront from which alien enemies have been barred by federal proclamation was made today by a party of federal, state and city officials headed by John J. Mitchell, United States Marshal. It was expected that following this inspection, which includes the entire waterfront, a decision would be reached as to the number of troops or police officers required to guard the section and when the patrol would begin.

Marshal Mitchell was accompanied by Col. R. L. Howze of the Department of the Northeast, Ensign J. G. Thorp, U. S. N., Col. W. C. Rogers, Judge Advocate General of the Massachusetts State Guard; Chief H. Plunkett of the State police, Superintendent M. J. Crowley of the Boston police and Assistant District Attorney Daniel A. Shay. The party left the federal building shortly after one o'clock in automobiles for East Boston.

Reports were made to the United States Marshal's office yesterday of many enemy aliens leaving their positions along the waterfront and moving from homes within the barred zone. Today, posters signed by the United States Marshal are being nailed to poles and fences, shops and stores along the harbor, defining the barred zone and asking the cooperation of loyal citizens in enforcing the decree of President Wilson. The poster says: "All alien enemies must keep 100 yards from all docks, wharves and piers in the district of Massachusetts. They must not be employed in any maritime occupation in the waters adjacent to the district of Massachusetts. Any alien enemy found within 100 yards of any dock, pier or wharf, or employed in any maritime occupation will be immediately arrested."

"It is the duty of all citizens to notify this office of any violation of the foregoing rules."

Officers of the State Guard, in accordance with an order from the Adjutant-General's office, appeared on duty today in their uniforms. It was stated at the office last night that the entire guard could be mobilized within three hours after word had been received from the Governor ordering such action.

## DAILY INDEX FOR DECEMBER 4, 1917

Business and Finance.....	Pages 12-13
Stock Market Quotations.....	
Dividends Declared.....	
Cotton Cloth Trade Situation.....	
Shoe and Leather Conditions.....	
United States Copper Output.....	
News of the Water Front.....	
The Real Estate Market.....	
Weather Report.....	
Editorials.....	Page 20
The People's Tax Problem.....	
The Spanish Orange Trade.....	
The Old-Time Camp Meeting.....	
Notes and Comments.....	
European War.....	
Official War Reports.....	1
Russians and Germans Fraternizing.....	1
Washington Regard Lansdowne Plan.....	1
San Francisco Presidio Mass Criticism.....	1
President Wilson's Message to Congress.....	1
German Army Leaders' Views.....	2
Shipping Board Asks More Power.....	2
Interallied Conference in Paris Ended.....	2
Inquiry Made Into War Expenditures.....	2
General News.....	
Prohibition: An Important Issue.....	
Eighteen Massachusetts City Elections.....	
Red Cross Funds for Vivisection.....	
San Francisco Presidio Mass Criticism.....	
Cleveland Subway Program Plans.....	3
M. Clemenceau's Views on Bolshevism.....	3
Notes on Labor in Great Britain.....	3
Boston Mayoralty Candidates Consider Problems.....	3
Food Conservation at Camp Devens.....	4
Adds Money to Company Funds.....	4
Effects of Beer Drinking.....	4
Kansas Plot to Undermine Army.....	5
Kansas Gil Fields Busy After Arrests.....	5
Constantinople College Needs.....	5

## VIVISECTION PLAN NOT MERE RUMOR

Red Cross Magazine's Implication  
to That Effect Is Refuted by  
Official Red Cross Statement  
by Mr. Egan

Some of the people who oppose the use of Red Cross funds for the purposes of vivisection in connection with medical research work in France have had their attention called to a statement put out under Red Cross auspices in which the vivisection plan is referred to as if it were a mere rumor. The opponents of the plan pointed out, however, that the Red Cross has officially acknowledged that the medical research, for which \$100,000 of Red Cross money has been appropriated, is to include vivisection.

The reference to the plan as a rumor, with an exhortation to refute it, was made in an article headed "Facts and Fallacies," in the Red Cross Magazine for December, 1917, on page 644. It ran as follows:

"Then there are the infrequent, fortunately, types of rumors such as the one that the Red Cross has appropriated some \$100,000 for vivisection. What has been done is to appropriate \$100,000 for medical research work in France, an appropriation made at the urgent recommendation of members of General Pershing's medical staff as a means of aiding in relieving human suffering."

"It would be interesting to ascertain just who the ingenious person is who is responsible for these rumors. But one thing is sure—it is the duty of every Red Cross member, if he cannot locate their source, at least to refute them and to see that they go no further."

Official acknowledgment by the Red Cross of the truth of the vivisection plan, however, was given in a letter from Martin Egan, assistant to the chairman of the Red Cross Council, answering a query from Rosemond Rae Wright, for the Los Angeles (Cal.) Anti-Vivisection Society, about a month ago, and was printed in The Christian Science Monitor of Nov. 16, last, as follows:

"Rosemond Rae Wright, Anti-Vivisection Society, Los Angeles, Cal. Dear Madam: I am responding to your telegram in the absence of Mr. Taft, and conceive that this can be done only by relating to you the facts. Upon recommendation of a group of distinguished American physicians and surgeons serving with the several armies in France, the Red Cross War Council appropriated \$100,000 for general military medical research in France. The appropriation embraces buildings, laboratory equipment and maintenance. Animals are to be used for experimentation, and a small portion of the appropriation expended on this account. The object of this work is to improve methods of treatment and operations on Americans and others wounded in action. The members of the Red Cross Council are confident that their action was justified, and will be justified by an overwhelming majority of the American people, much as they will regret your disapproval and protest."

"Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) MARTIN EGAN,  
Assistant to the Chairman Red Cross War Council."

## GAS PRICE GOES TO SERVICE BOARD

A formal petition for consideration of the price to be charged for gas in Boston after Jan. 1, 1918, was sent to the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners today by Mayor Curley. On this the board is required by law to act and it will give notice of a hearing soon, at which, it is expected, a battle will begin over the rate to be charged. The Boston Consolidated Gas Company has given notice to the public, through advertisements, that it will charge 90 cents instead of 80 cents for each 1000 cubic feet of gas sold after New Year's day.

Internationalism and Government.....	
New York Women and the Liquor Question.....	8
Lower Food Prices Soon, Says Mr. Hoover.....	10
William J. Bryan Speaks in Boston.....	10
Temperance Work in France Sought.....	10
Illustrations.....	
Map of South Africa.....	9
Scene From "Les Fourberies de Scapin".....	18
Carlsbrooke, Isle of Wight.....	19
Special Articles.....	
By Other Editors.....	11
Notes on the News.....	11
People in the News.....	11
Sporting.....	Page 14
Charlestown Navy Yard Wins at Football.....	
University of Minnesota Football.....	
University of Pennsylvania Wrestling.....	
Theaters.....	Page 18
New York Openings: A Theatre du Vieux Colombier Opens in Moliere's "Les Fourberies de Scapin"; Miss Eleanor Palmer in "Art and Opportunity".....	
Philadelphia Openings: Miss Margaret Anglin in "A Woman of No Importance"; and "Caroline"; Shelley Hull in "Among Those Present"; Boston Opening: Bill of Barrie plays: "The New World"; "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals"; and "Barbara's Wedding".....	
W. S. Gilbert's "Enchanted" to Be Revived.....	
New York Theatrical Notes.....	
Boston Opening: Harry Lauder at the Shubert; Boston Stage Notes.....	
The Home Forum.....	Page 19
Spiritual Perception.....	
Peter Kropotkin.....	

## WASHINGTON SEES AUTOCRACY ECHO IN LANSDOWNE PLAN

Desire to Parley With Present  
German Government Regarded  
as Prompted by a Hope to  
Perpetuate Monarchical Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Lansdowne letter, urging the making of peace, is not interpreted here as representing in any way the attitude of the British Government or its allies. Nor is it taken as representing the view of any responsible person, but because of the station and prominence of the Marquis of Lansdowne, more attention has been paid to his statement than would be the case with a similar letter written by an individual of less prominence.

As it has been explained to The Christian Science Monitor, the letter that has attracted so much attention throughout the world is the voice of those who speak on behalf of monarchical rule as opposed to democracy. The letter makes a plea for peace with the present German Government, presenting certain fundamentals which Lord Lansdowne says he feels could be made the basis for a settlement before civilization receives irreparable injury and ruin. The principal points he proposes are the assurance to the German people that their annihilation is not sought by the Allies, and an understanding concerning the freedom of the seas.

As the letter incident is viewed here, the proposals made are not greatly different in character from the policy the Allies have formed in their numerous conferences. They are not greatly different from the position the President has taken with respect to the German people.

The fatal defect in the whole proposal, it is explained, lies in the proposition to deal with the present German Government, a government which believes the name, is an outlaw among civilized nations, a murderer of the innocent, a violator of treaties and avowedly a law unto itself as opposed to the laws of nations, a government which has sought and still seeks to conquer the world and bring all mankind to its feet as its slaves.

From the standpoint of the United States, any form of agreement with the present German Government would render worthless and ineffective the sacrifices of men and treasure that have been made in the past three years, and lay the world open to a repetition of the disasters it has been forced to suffer because of the Berlin Government's thirst for world power. The source of The Christian Science Monitor's information cannot be disclosed, but it may be told as a fact that there are strong reasons to believe that Lord Lansdowne would make peace with the present German Government under the policy that it is better to have peace at any price with a monarchy than run the risk of a continuance of the struggle till that monarchy is destroyed.

The President has said on numerous occasions, and Mr. Balfour has said, that a peace with the Berlin Government as it is at present constituted would be worse than futile. The position of this Government, as has been repeatedly set forth by the President, is that there is no responsible government in Germany to make peace with even if this country were so disposed. The only peace that can be made is one that will assure the world of permanency. As viewed here, a permanent peace can be made only with a government that will hold it terms. The present German Government, as the record shows, and as every intelligent man in the world knows, holds nothing sacred except its own selfish interests. The President has stated repeatedly that to advance its aims of world conquest the German Government has stopped at nothing in horror and atrocity to gain its criminal ends.

So that, so far as this capital is concerned, all effects of the Lansdowne proposals are discounted by the thought of the writer of that letter, who apparently seeks to save the monarchical rule in Germany, placing above the interests of his own country and of humanity the hope of saving some vestige of kingly rule on earth. This fact, it is felt, it comes to the knowledge of all who read Lord Lansdowne's proposals will serve to nullify any effect they may have had.

So far as the United States is concerned, it has been explained, the purpose was never stronger than at this moment to carry the war through to victory, and that which will be counted as victory is only a condition in the world that will assure permanent peace for all peoples, the strong and the weak. That will be considered possible only when the present German Government has been destroyed.

## FARM LOANS IN WYOMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo. Farmers of Wyoming have received \$133,800 in loans from the Federal Farm Loan Bank of Omaha and prospects are excellent that \$1,000,000 will have been turned over to the farmers of the State for the development of their lands before the first of January, according to former Gov. Joseph M. Carey, vice-president of the bank, who has completed a report on the work of the district.

## PRESIDIO MASS CALLED IMPROPER

California Protestant Ministers  
Regard Thanksgiving Day  
Service as Sectarian, and Not  
"Interdenominational"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Pastors of leading Protestant churches continue to criticize the official character given to the so-called "interdenominational" Thanksgiving Day service held on the parade ground at the Presidio, when high mass was celebrated by Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, assisted by several priests. The Protestant ministers mentioned are agreed in asserting that had it been truly a "union service" and "interdenominational," as announced in advance, such a demonstration of Christian brotherhood would have met only cordial appreciation from Christians of all denominations. The celebration of high mass, however, had stamped this service as sectarian, notwithstanding that after the Archbishop and priests, in full robes, completed the Roman Catholic ritual, the two Protestant chaplains, seated on the platform, concluded the exercises with brief readings, an address and benediction.

"It was simply improper," said the Rev. Dr. F. M. Larkin, editor of the California Christian Advocate, "for Presidio authorities to permit the Roman Catholic Church to erect a platform and an altar in the Government military reservation, and hold there, under official auspices, a service, distinctively sectarian and the especial symbol of that church. The advance announcement of 'interdenominational service' only makes the matter worse."

"We are trying to cultivate a fraternal rather than polemical spirit among denominations," said the Rev. Josiah Sibley, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church. "All churches should stand together in the common cause of social service and in fighting vice and sin. But separation of church and state must undeviatingly be insisted upon. The mass is the service of the Roman Catholic church alone. Hence its public ostentatious celebration at the official Presidio Thanksgiving service should not have been permitted. If sectarian services are to be held within Government military reservations, they should be advertised as such, and not as 'interdenominational.'"

The Rev. C. W. Gawthrop, Hamilton Square Baptist Church: "In this time of trial and struggle we must all unite in the spirit of common brotherhood, and no one church or denomination should attempt to secure special privileges at the hand of the Government which would appear to give official status to its distinctive rites and ceremonies. We have no established church in the United States and cannot afford to imitate the countries still suffering under such outgrown institutions."

The Rev. Paul Smith, president of the San Francisco Church Federation and pastor of Central Methodist Episcopal Church: "It would be interesting to know how far federal administration approves the course of the Presidio commander in permitting high mass as part of the only Thanksgiving service held at the Presidio. If soldiers were invited to a union service, I do not wonder that many who came were shocked, for it was in no proper sense interdenominational. Save two army chaplains, Protestant clergy were not invited, while the platform was full of priests in their robes."

There are some who take the other side. Thus Bishop W. F. Nichols and Dean J. Wilmer Gresham of Grace Cathedral, Protestant Episcopal, decline to be quoted, but feel that Archbishop Hanna should not be criticized, as he probably intended well.

The Rev. C. S. Dutton, First Unitarian Church, said: "Instead of making ex post facto objection to what cannot now be helped, I should rather take it for granted that the Archbishop and his priests were there to do what good they could. While I do not approve their method, if it indicates a dangerous tendency, it should be guarded against hereafter. Participation by army chaplains was probably invited to forestall criticism, and invitation having been accepted, we are rather out of court. After all, religion is something too big to take harm from schemes of men."

## Sectarianism Protested

Spokesmen for Guardians of Liberty  
Deplore Presidio Incident

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—National headquarters of the Guardians of Liberty was greatly interested on Monday in the report of the so-called interdenominational service at the Presidio at San Francisco on Thanksgiving Day. Joseph B. Hughes, secretary and treasurer of the National Court Executive Committee, made the following comment:

"This service was introduced and closed by Protestants, their part in it probably not taking more than three minutes. The rest, in fact practically all of it, was occupied by the Roman Catholics, with the Archbishop and his aides in full canonicals and all of the other appurtenances of a Roman

Catholic service. It seems apparent that the Roman Catholics got control of an interdenominational service and used it to their own ends, thus securing for their own services, in effect, government recognition, and making the mass official. It appears, in short, a clever trick that was played on the Protestant clergymen who took part and the soldiers who attended, in the assurance, given through the press, that this was to be an interdenominational service."

A further expression came from Walter H. Allen, state guardian, Illinois State Court, in the same office. He said:

"The Guardians of Liberty cannot but be unalterably opposed to such a practice, for, to just the extent to which sectarianism is permitted to enter into affairs of state, to just that extent or degree does it tend toward a union of church and state, and such a condition cannot exist in the United States and the republic long endure."

"This is not the only point from which to view this incident. There is another. The sooner a permanent stop is put to such practices as that reported as occurring in San Francisco, the quicker shall we have unanimity of action by the whole American people in the winning of the war."

## PROHIBITION GAIN IN CITIES EXPECTED

Eighteen Massachusetts Municipalities  
Are Electing Officials  
and Voting on Question of  
Abolishing Saloons

Local prohibition for the year beginning May 1, 1918, was an important question before the voters in the 18 Massachusetts cities which are holding their annual municipal elections today. Of the remaining 20 cities, 16 will hold their elections on Dec. 11, and four on Dec. 18.

The cities holding elections today are, Brockton, Cambridge, Chicopee, Fall River, Fitchburg, Gloucester, Haverhill, Holyoke, Leominster, Marlboro, New Bedford, Northampton, Peabody, Pittsfield, Quincy, Salem, Springfield and Taunton.

The wave of prohibition which swept over the State a year ago and which prevented the granting of liquor licenses in 10 of the 18 cities was expected to gather sufficient force today to include more of the eight cities which favored license a year ago.

While the campaign of the no-license forces in the different cities has centered in those which voted "Yes" last year, or changed to "No" by narrow majorities, the cities which have been consistently against saloons for many years have not been neglected, and active work has been done in the interests of candidates for their respective city councils who are opposed to the granting of so-called "pony express" licenses.

The prohibition campaign, therefore, has been more general than for many years and with the general sentiment of the State against liquor selling, especially in war times, and the support accorded the movement by the military authorities in behalf of the soldiers at the different training camps, the leaders of the movement were confident of success at the polls.

The license majorities in the eight wet cities last year averaged a trifling over 400 votes, ranging from the 747 margin in favor of liquor selling in Springfield, to 100 majority in Pittsfield. The other cities which went wet and which are voting today are Chicopee, Gloucester, Holyoke, Marlboro, New Bedford and Northampton. The no-license majorities were relatively small in Fitchburg, Haverhill, and Taunton.

While the campaign in all of these cities, either to maintain the present no-license attitude or win them over from saloon selling, has been particularly active during the past few weeks, interest centered today in the year's struggle to turn Springfield from wet to dry. For the past six years the license majority in Springfield has been steadily decreasing, and while the prohibition forces were defeated a year ago, they at once started another effort to capture the city, and continued it through every day in the year. During the past few weeks, the city has been thoroughly canvassed, the benefits of prohibition have been published in the newspapers and spoken from the platform and pulpit. The effects of the Springfield campaign have swept up the Connecticut River so that Chicopee, Holyoke and Northampton, which have followed the lead of Springfield on the question of liquor selling in past years, are expected to join the prohibition forces, while the wave may spread west as far as Pittsfield.

The contest in Fitchburg, owing to the close fight last year, has also been very active, as the liquor interests appeared determined to win the city back to the saloon. The prohibitionists feel, however, that the voters will heed the plea of the commander of Camp Devens only 12 miles distant, and decide to keep the saloons closed.

The pony express issue has been the principal one in the stanch no-license city of Quincy, where four councilmen who voted against the bringing of liquor into the city by express last year, are candidates for reelection.

At the close of the campaign in Quincy last night, General Manager S. A. Wakeman of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation urged the employees who are registered to vote "No" on the license question and to support opponents of pony express licenses.

## RUSSIAN TROOPS FRATERNIZING AS PEACE IS TALKED

Petrograd, Berlin and Vienna Official Reports Give Impression  
That Armistice Is Being Extended by Soldiers Themselves

LONDON, England (Monday)—Russian general headquarters, it is officially announced, has reported that on Friday fraternization had increased, especially on the northern and western (Russian) fronts in connection with the armistice negotiations entered into with the Bolsheviks. Russian headquarters also announces that the Russian torpedo boat Bditelny was blown up by an enemy mine on Thursday.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The following official communication was issued today from Vienna:

"During the last few days an armistice has been announced on many sectors of the Russian front from division to division and from corps to corps. In the Pripiet region the Russian army concluded an official armistice with the opposing command of the allied (Teutonic) troops."

A Russian deputation, a Berlin statement says, has arrived at the command of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, with the object of arranging a general armistice. An actual armistice is already in operation in sections of the Russian-German front, a bulletin from German great headquarters reports.

## Visit Is Unofficial

Ambassador Francis Explains American Officer's Call on Bolsheviks

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—Lieut.-Col. William V. Judson, chief of the American Military Mission to Russia, paid an informal visit on Sunday to the Bolshevik headquarters at the Smolny Institute. He discussed there with Leon Trozky, the subject of his (Judson's) notes to the chief of the Russian general staff and the protest made by Major Kerch, American military attaché, to General Dukhonin regarding the negotiations for the armistice between Russia and Germany.

Ambassador Francis explained that Lieutenant-Colonel Judson's visit was wholly in an unofficial capacity. It constituted the first intercourse between an attaché of the embassy in any capacity with the Bolsheviks.

Lieut.-Col. Judson, who recently addressed to the chief of the general staff at Petrograd a declaration disclaiming knowledge of the alleged American embargo, on shipments to Russia, but asserting that such a measure would be the logical result of Russia's persistent efforts for an armistice and peace, on Friday sent the following supplementary note to the chief of staff:

"In addition to my letter of Nov. 25 regarding an extract of newspaper reports from America, my letter must not be construed as meaning that my Government has declared itself in favor of the success in Russia of any political party or any part of the population."

"Americans feel the greatest sympathy with the whole Russian nation in the complicated circumstances in which the Russian nation is at present and do not wish to interfere with anything but to help in the settlement of any Russian problems whatsoever. Their sympathies spread to all classes of the Russian nation. Their representatives here are now informed that no influential part of the Russian population desires an immediate separate peace or armistice and there is no doubt that Russia is quite right, in the situation in which she now is, to raise the question of a general peace."

"There are no reasons, therefore, why relations of the Allies to Russia or to any influential part of the population of Russia should not rest on the most friendly basis."

"I wish to use this opportunity in order once again to express to your excellency the assurance of my deep respect."

(Signed) "W. JUDSON."  
Nikolai Lenin, the Bolsheviks' Prime Minister, has expressed great elation at the results of the election in Petrograd.

"The elections have proved a great victory for the Bolshevik party," said he. "The number of votes cast for it in the elections of May and August and now in November is constantly growing."

He expressed the belief that only Social Revolutionists besides Bolsheviks would enter the new council of national commissioners.

New elections have been called for Dec. 9 to replace the dissolved city duma.

The Uro, formerly the Novo Vremya, says that Siberia has declared a separate government with headquarters at Tomsk and that it has the support of the Siberian troops.

Mr. Prokopovich, the Food Supplies Minister in the old Government, in a statement issued on Friday called upon the people to rally for the Constituent Assembly. Election returns thus far received show the Bolsheviks were victorious in Kharkov, Rybinsk, Vladivostok, that the Constitutional Democrats carried Saratov, Orel and Nizhni-Novgorod and that the Mensheviks were successful in Harbin.

Soldiers at the front have issued a complaint that only Bolsheviks' ballots were furnished them. As to the Constituent Assembly, the



Cadets head the poll in several provincial towns, although the Bolsheviks have apparently a strong hold in the towns with big garrisons or a factory population. The peasant vote in the provinces is, however, of great importance and much importance attaches, therefore, to the peasant congress being held at Petrograd instead of at army headquarters, greatly to the relief of the Bolsheviks. Mr. Tchernoff's influence with the peasants and their recognition of their own interests, besides other factors may secure their votes for the Social Revolutionary Party.

The Kerevsky Provisional Government issued a proclamation to the people stating that its measures were taken with the object of carrying Russia, without complications, to the Constituent Assembly, which would have been done but for the extremist rising. It expresses the hope that the country will return a sane majority and secure a sound basis for Russia's future. Since the Leninist rising, the proclamation states, the ministers have endeavored to carry on the Government, especially finance, food and army supply services.

Mr. Trozky issued a counter-statement that while the Provisional Government has tried to govern during the past three weeks it has been unable to do anything except provide money for state necessities, all authority being in the hands of the Government of Peoples Commissaries. Mr. Trozky has attempted to arrest the signatories to the Provisional Government's proclamation, but they had left Petrograd.

### Secret Telegrams

Bulgarian Territorial Aims Are Discussed in Message From Berne

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday).—Bulgarian demands for territorial gains, for the consideration of which a conference of the Central Powers was called at Nish, are outlined in a secret telegram from the charge d'affaires at Berne to the Foreign Office. The telegram is dated Sept. 23, 1917, and is based on information received from a Turkish officer who had just arrived in Berne.

Bulgaria, the telegram said, demanded that her boundary be the Morava to the junction of the Danube, including Nish, Serbia; along the line from Nish to Prishtina, and along the upper Vardar River to the Albanian and Greek frontiers; also Monastir, Salonika, Seres, Drama, Kavala, with the frontier reaching the sea. The whole of Dobruja (Rumania) also was demanded.

Claims from a Bulgarian source corroborate the above, with an additional demand for the valley of the Timoka (separating Serbia and Bulgaria) together with the towns of Piro and Yranja (Serbia).

A dispatch from the charge d'affaires at Berne, dated Sept. 22, 1917, relates a conversation between the Archimandrite Stephen and a British diplomat to whom he was introduced, but who refused to give his name. The British is quoted as having spoken of making use of Japanese and Greek forces and as declaring that the Allies had decided again to show their good intentions toward Bulgaria, whose national aims, he said, could be fulfilled by the Entente. The Archimandrite was given to understand that the Entente would not insist on the removal of King Ferdinand.

"The diplomatist intimated," the telegram of the charge continued, "that Bulgaria could hope for Dobruja; he also spoke of the independence of Macedonia. Stephen answered that he would like to see the Russian representative, as Bulgaria's sympathy had increased since the revolution, and Russia's participation was necessary in view of her interest in the Dardanelles and Dobruja. The archimandrite expressed the opinion that a Bulgarian Dobruja would necessitate a Rumanian Bessarabia which would hardly be compatible with Russia's interests.

"The British exclaimed, 'Russia does not exist any more,' and tried to explain his statement by saying that Russia was so busy with internal troubles that she had no time for an international policy. He added that Great Britain was acting in the interests of all the Allies and asked Stephen to name as soon as possible the minimum demands of Bulgaria."

A telegram from the same source, dated Sept. 25, said the Germans were seeking persons in Switzerland to issue a Russian newspaper with the idea of increasing the disaffection in Russia. The telegram said the Germans were willing to spend large sums for distribution of the newspapers on the Russian front.

A telegram is also published from the then Foreign Minister, Mr. Terechenko, to the Russian Ambassador at Madrid, instructing him, in the event of the King of the Spanish Government approaching him with regard to the Austro-German proposition for peace, that the Ambassador should inform them that "the decision of the Russians to carry on the war remains fixed, as was clearly emphasized at the Moscow conference." The Ambassador also was to say that it was a great mistake for neutral powers to think Russia's interest in peace would agree with any conditions they might attempt to thrust upon her.

### Peace Delegates Leave

Russian Representatives Depart for German Headquarters

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PETROGRAD, Russia (Sunday).—The peace delegates who departed for German headquarters included Mr. Kamenoff and Captain Matkovsky, formerly a well-known military critic. The general staff, though opposing the armistice, is determined to send two officers to the meeting to safeguard Russian and allied military interests.

Mr. Trozky had sent an armed force to arrest General Dukhoin at headquarters, but it is not yet apparent that

that will be in the slightest degree easy, and the prospect of further internal commotion has brought Mr. Trozky severe criticism from some of his supporters. Mr. Trozky declares that every stage of the armistice negotiations will be made public, so that the people should know what was passing. He declared that the Allies are stupefied by the publication of secret documents, and is particularly bitter in his references to England. He continues to threaten Englishmen with internment unless Tchitcherine and Petroff, the former of whom he has appointed Ambassador to England, are released from the internment camp in England, to which they were sent for their anti-Ally and pro-German activities.

The Mayor of Petrograd and some other arrested prisoners have been released and the whole affair has been rather farcical. The Bolsheviks appear to have been terrified of a counter-revolutionary plot with which it connected the Provisional Government, which issued a recent proclamation, the city council and newspapers, the latter being suppressed yesterday wholesale and appearing none the less today.

The Duma, despite all threats, held a meeting yesterday quite peacefully. Thus Messrs. Trozky and Lenin continue to rule so far as ruling goes, while a large section of Petrograd passively resists and the capital as a whole goes on very much as usual on the surface.

### Rumanian Rumor in Berlin

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The Dusseldorf General Anzeiger's Berlin correspondent gives currency to a rumor in the Reichstag that the Rumanian Government has sounded the Berlin and Vienna governments regarding conditions for an armistice and peace parleys. The correspondent says the hurried closing of the Reichstag main committee's session gave support to the rumor. The Weser Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, asserts that Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, in the course of a half hour's sitting of the main committee of the Reichstag made a confidential statement to the members, whereupon the committee adjourned.

### Bulgaria to Negotiate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Sofia message states that Mr. Radoslavoff announced in the Sobranie his intention to join his allies in negotiating with Russia. Bulgaria, he said, could not reject the Russian peace offer, seeing that she had realized the national aim for which she entered the war, namely, the unification of the Bulgarian nation in one kingdom, including Macedonia, the Morava country and the Dobruja.

### Note to General Dukhoin

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday).—The text of the note sent Maj. M. C. Kerth, American military attaché, sent to General Dukhoin under instructions from Ambassador Francis, protesting on the part of the United States against the negotiations for an armistice between Russia and Germany, follows: "In accordance with perfectly definite instructions from my Government given by the American Ambassador at Petrograd, I have the honor to inform you that, owing to the carrying on of a war by the United States in alliance with Russia, which has as its basis the struggle of democracy against autocracy, my Government decidedly and energetically protests against any separate armistice which may be made by Russia. "I request your excellency to give a written acknowledgment of this declaration."

### House of Commons and Russia

LONDON, England (Monday).—The secret communications published by the Bolsheviks Government at Petrograd were the subject of several questions in the House of Commons today, to which Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, replied. He said: "No definite proposal was made for the taking over by Great Britain of a neutral zone in Persia, although Great Britain had signified to Russia that revision of the Anglo-Russian treaty in the sense indicated should be a matter for eventual discussion by the governments."

"No agreement was come to whereby Russia and France were to receive certain parts of Asiatic Turkey. Such understandings regarding Asia Minor which were come to did not involve annexation."

He promised to publish the report sent by the British Government to the Russian Government last May with reference to the treaty under which Italy came into the war. The Minister admitted that Sir George Buchanan, Ambassador at Petrograd, was instructed to urge upon Russia a restoration of order and reorganization of her economic and military forces, pointing out that munitions were not unlimited and supplies must be made according to the method and the value of the employment given to them. He did not believe that this was detrimental to Mr. Kerensky. Great Britain had to consider the Allies as a whole.

### Russian Election Results

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Tuesday).—According to Petrograd messages, the Bolsheviks lead in Rostov-on-the-Don province with 20,000 votes to the Cossacks' 14,000. The Cadets come third with 13,000 votes, the Revolutionary Socialists have 7,000 and other parties divide 4,000 votes between them. Therefore, the Bolsheviks would require the support of the Revolutionary Socialists to equal and of other parties to outnumber the Cossacks and Cadets together. In Samara, the Bolsheviks have 27,000

votes as against 17,000 to the Socialists and 9,000 to the Cadets. In Elisabetgrad town, the numerical order is Jews, Cadets, Ukrainians and Bolsheviks with 8,000, 3,700, 3,600 and 1,500, respectively. In Kherson, the Jewish coalition has polled 5,500 votes, the Socialists 4,600, the Bolsheviks 4,000 and the Cadets 3,200. In Penza town, the Cadets have 7,200 votes, the Socialists 7,000 votes and the Bolsheviks 2,700 votes.

### LARGE ACREAGE IN POTATO CROP

Secretary of Board of Agriculture Says It Was Greatest in History of the State

Under the stimulus of the war, the acreage of crops in Massachusetts has been much larger during the past season than in previous years, and the crops yielded a splendid harvest, as a whole, according to the report of Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, presented at the annual meeting of the board at the State House today. Governor McCall opened the meeting, and urged that attention be given to the decline of dairy stock.

Secretary Wheeler stated that the potato acreage in Massachusetts this year was the largest in the history of the State. The hope of a yield proportionate to the increased acreage planted, however, was not realized, he said, because of the lack of fertilizer. He declared that it will be next to impossible to raise heavy potato crops unless some satisfactory substitute can be found for potash fertilizer, the world supply of which virtually comes from Germany.

Food conservation within the State was urged by the secretary, who also spoke of the increasing demand for sheep. He said a new law has been prepared for presentation to the next Legislature to aid sheep raising in Massachusetts.

John Bursley of Barnstable, vice-president of the State Board of Agriculture, was chairman at the meeting. Attendance was large.

### PRIVATE SENTENCED FOR DISOBEDIENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass. —George H. Hubbard, Jr., a private of Company G of the third hundred and second infantry, whose home is at 1203 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I., was sentenced by a general court-martial today to six months at hard labor, and to lose two-thirds of his pay during that time for refusing to obey orders. When Brig.-Gen. William Weigel, acting division commander, was tendered the court-martial's decision, he approved of the sentence to six months' hard labor, but changed the clause concerning the loss of pay to one-fifth instead of the two-thirds specified. Hubbard refused to obey orders to do "double-time" and "hurdle the bar" as part of his physical training. Brig.-Gen. William S. McNair, U. S. N. A., just from France, took over the command of the one hundred and fifty-first brigade of artillery today in the presence of the staff officers of the three hundred and first, three hundred and second, and three hundred and third regiments of field artillery. He relieves Col. A. S. Conklin, who has been acting commander.

### ANTI-SALOON LEADER LEAVES FOR CAPITAL

Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, will leave Boston tonight for Washington, D. C., to join Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, national legislative representative of the National Anti-Saloon League, in conducting the contest to secure support of congressmen to the proposed national prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Davis was selected for this work because of his experience in legislative affairs at the Massachusetts State House, and his experience in Washington last summer in gaining consideration of the so-called Sheppard Bill, which is now before Congress. He will take offices with Dr. Dinwiddie in the Bliss Building, near the Capitol.

As the executive secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, he will be spokesman for the Council for National Prohibition, a New England organization.

### SCHOOL COMMITTEE INDORSEMENTS MADE

Joseph Lee and William S. Kenny were indorsed for election to the Boston School Committee and Andrew J. Peters for Mayor at the annual meeting of the Ward Seven Good Government Association in Hallett Hall, Huntington Avenue, last evening. The former were indorsed on the ground that they stood for nonsectarianism and nonpartisanism in the schools and progressive educational ideals.

Franklin Blake was elected delegate of the organization to the convention of the National Anti-Saloon League in Washington next week. The organization will unite with the Y. M. C. A. in giving a party to 100 enlisted men at the Y. M. C. A. Building on Huntington Avenue on Dec. 25. Franklin Blake was reelected president; Amos Weston, vice-president; Joseph Newhall, secretary; and Miss Mary N. Bartlett, treasurer.

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### GERMAN MILITARY LEADERS' VIEWS

General von Ludendorff and Field Marshal von Hindenburg Express Confidence as to Position of Central Powers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—That battles are no longer decisive and that the demoralization of the enemy now constitutes the integral factor in the conduct of modern warfare is the theory advanced by General von Ludendorff in an interview granted a Berlin correspondent of Neue Freie Presse. General von Ludendorff began by predicting that the war would not end in a draw but in victory for the Central Powers, and claimed that the Russian Revolution was no mere stroke of luck for the latter but a natural and necessary consequence of their war conduct. Modern war, he said, is a war of peoples, not of armies, and terminates with the defeat of the enemy people, while battles are no longer decisive, but merely promote indirectly the decay and collapse of a whole hostile system.

General von Ludendorff would not say he regarded the Bolsheviks' manifesto as a peace offer, remarking that the Bolsheviks must furnish guarantees of their ability to enforce the arrangement reached and adding that while an armistice with Russia could be concluded at any time, so soon as there was a guarantee of its maintenance, a general armistice would be difficult and would have to be short as it would necessitate an interruption of the submarine campaign, thus enabling the Entente but not the Central Powers to get in supplies.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who was also interviewed, said no further great fighting actions could be expected from the Russian Army, but some despot like the Grand Duke Nicholas might possibly grasp power and incite it to a last effort.

Regarding the situation on the western front, von Hindenburg said the successful employment of the German policy of elastic defense continued, and when occasionally sections of morasses or smoke-blackened debris were left to their opponents for the purpose of saving human material, it was of no importance. Occasional local rebuttals must be taken into account as an inevitable consequence of carrying through offensives at other points.

Regarding the Supreme War Council of the Allies, the field marshal said, with a smile, "Such institutions are always a sign of incapacity and helplessness. When they are at their wits' end a war council is established."

He referred ironically to "the American advertising methods," adding: "It is certain that the United States is making efforts to create a big army and the war is an opportune pretext for this, as in peace times the difficulties would be too great to do it. Japan, too, would not have looked on with indifference. The Americans will hardly send their newly created army to Europe at once, as by doing so their own country would be rendered helpless in case Japan should show a sudden inclination to square up old accounts with America."

"Moreover, the transport question would offer difficulties not less than supplies. German U-boats would be a further obstacle. It certainly may be easy to build thousands of airplanes, as America has announced, but it is difficult to equip them. But wherever they may appear the Germans will not be wanting."

With reference to the operations in Italy, he said: "The Austro-Hungarian army command, with which we have cooperated excellently, and its troops have stood the test splendidly. The German and Austro-Hungarian troops fought bravely and overcame all obstacles. Their advance and their achievements are excellent."

Gen. von Ludendorff, speaking on the same aspect of the war, said: "Nothing definite can be said regarding our final aim in Italy. At any rate Trieste is out of danger; the front has been shortened by one-half, and the enemy has lost hundreds of thousands of prisoners and half of his artillery and matériel. Moreover, with the advancing season, the climatic difficulties will increase, especially in the mountains. On the whole, every offensive must have a somewhat long interruption, or end."

Gen. von Ludendorff said that for Germany there was no question as to Alsace-Lorraine. He thought a decisive blow against France perhaps would yet succeed although now-

days, when national strength fights national strength, a single blow could hardly decide the war. The general said, however, that it was not to be doubted a single moment who would be the victor.

Asked whether the western European powers, without the prospect of America's assistance, would not in the mean time have been forced to conclude peace, General von Ludendorff said:

"Since the U-boat war gave America a pretext to enter the war, this question is tantamount to the question as to whether the U-boat was the right policy. Regarding this my conviction is unchanged. The U-boat war is right. It has accomplished what we expected. It was not a question of starving England within a few months, but of making her inclined toward peace. The supreme army command intended by means of the submarine war to cause not so much special but general effects, and especially as regards England—to cut off her very important supplies of coal pit props."

"How effective the campaign has been in this respect is proved by the report of the chief of the German field railways that the allied troops in Italy need other supplies than coal. The scarcity of British tonnage is also proved by England's inability to import Australian wheat."

### METAL INDUSTRY BILL IS DEBATED

Measure Before House of Commons—No Action Planned Against Lord Lansdowne

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—Lord Lansdowne's letter came up in several questions in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Bonar Law declined to give the House an opportunity of discussing the letter in secret session. Sir George Cave announced that publication of the letter in leaflet form would require the sanction of the censor. Sir George also replied in the negative to a question as to whether the Government intended to take proceedings against Lord Lansdowne under the Defense of the Realm Act, for giving encouragement to the enemy.

The main business of the sitting was the Nonferrous Metal Industry Bill. Sir Albert Stanley, who moved the second reading, stated that at the outbreak of the war the world's markets for spelter, lead, copper, aluminum and tin were largely controlled by German companies and even during the war, they had made occasional successful attempts to control neutral undertakings. A strong expert committee had decided that as a preliminary essential to the successful organization of any counter-measure, it was necessary to secure for the period after the war that all traces of German influence and association should be eliminated from any undertaking allowed to do business in this country.

The bill would be a distinct step in the direction of securing British economic freedom after the war. J. M. Henderson moved rejection of the bill, denying that the chief metals had ever been controlled by the Germans and alleging that the proposed measure was prompted by fear and jealousy or worse. America, he said, would never agree to an economic boycott of Germany after the war. Opposition to the bill developed in many quarters of the House, and the debate was finally adjourned.

### MORE PROTECTION FOR ENLISTED MEN

An order issued yesterday by the Boston Licensing Board requires that on and after Dec. 15 cafes in the city must be partitioned, so that men unaccompanied by women may be served separately from women alone or with escorts. Notices to this effect have been sent out in the past but have not been heeded, and the board now intends to enforce strictly its requirements. The order is intended to safeguard soldiers and sailors from the women who have preyed upon them under past conditions.

### LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD CONFERENCE

More than 100 of the lawyers recently appointed by Governor McCall to serve as members of the board to give free legal advice to drafted men held a conference at the State House today. Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster of the Boston Municipal Court was named chairman of a central committee of the other members of which are Samuel L. Powers, Charles Choate Jr.,

Henry F. Hurlbert and Herbert Parker. Stanley W. Miller, Governor McCall's secretary, was named to serve on the committee in an ex-officio capacity.

The lawyers were addressed by Governor McCall, Mr. Miller and Maj. Roger Walcott, who is to have charge of the work of administering the draft law in Massachusetts, and Charles Fiske Jr. of Boston, secretary of the lawyers' preparedness committee.

### LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL SOCIETY IS FORMED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Papers of incorporation for a membership corporation known as the French Heroes Lafayette Memorial Fund have been filed with the Secretary of State here.

The purpose of the corporation is to acquire title to the Château de Chavillac-Lafayette property in France and to maintain it as a permanent historical site as a tie of friendship between the United States and the French Republic in recognition of the services of General Lafayette and his companions to the United States.

Among the incorporators are Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Clarence Mackay, Frederic Coudert, Nicholas Murray Butler, John G. Milburn and John Grier Hibben.

### UNITED STATES USE OF DRYDOCK PLANNED

Word was today received that the United States Navy Department is negotiating a contract with the State of Massachusetts for the use of the drydock this State is building in South Boston. John N. Cole, Jesse Baxter and W. S. McNary, members of the Massachusetts Commission on Waterways and Public Lands, yesterday conferred with Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, at Washington, regarding the proposition. The Government under the prospective lease, will pay \$50,000 a year to the State with extra allowance if the drydock is used more than a stipulated amount.

### THERMAL UNIT IS FAVORED

The difficulty of inaugurating the British Thermal Unit standard of gas while the candle-power standard remains on the statute books was emphasized today at a hearing before the gas and electric light headquarters by Alfred E. Pillsbury, former Attorney General, who appeared as the representative of several gas light companies. Mr. Pillsbury, Albert M. Barnes of the Cambridge Gas Light Company, L. J. Willen, engineer of the C. H. Tenney Company, owners of gas plants in various cities of Massachusetts, and Charles D. Jenkins, the expert employed by the commission, all favored the establishment of the thermal unit standard.

### SHIPPING BOARD MEETING

Capt. Eugene O'Donnell, supervising inspector for this district of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service; Henry Howard, director of recruiting for the United States Shipping Board with national headquarters in the Custom House at Boston, and Edward F. Flynn and Edward C. Hovey Jr., also associated with the recruiting service, are in New York today for the second conference of the new advisory committee to the shipping board's recruiting service, it was announced today.

### STEEL SAYING IS URGED

Conservation of steel and of labor which would be used in building a larger bridge on Belgrade Avenue, Rosindale, should be taken into consideration by the Public Service Commission, declared Attorney Robert H. Holt of the Boston Elevated Company today at a hearing before the Commission of a petition of residents of the district affected that a larger bridge is necessary.

### LA VACQUERIE CAPTURED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—Five hundred prisoners were taken when La Vacquerie was stormed and held by German forces, today's German official statement asserted.

### INTERALLIED WAR CONFERENCE ENDS

Col. E. M. House in Brief Address Expresses America's Admiration for France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Monday).—The interallied conference held its final setting this afternoon. Mr. Lloyd George and others have already returned to their respective countries. No official communiqué is published, but it is declared that a vast amount of work was got through as a result of improved methods. There was, in fact, a delegation of detailed work to the committees, and a concentration by the allied leaders on general questions. It is no secret to say that the United States has played a part in these conferences comparable to the part it will play in the war when its strength is mobilized.

M. Clémenceau referred to the historical friendship uniting the French and American nations and also spoke of the total abolition of ancient feuds between the French and British, who were today united in a community of action and friendship. It is no longer a question of great and little nations, he said. All of the peoples fighting for the same ideal of justice and liberty are great and they will succeed in attaining that ideal by dint of the sacrifices soon to be magnificently recompensed.

Speaking of the "guttural voices from beyond the trenches" at the conference, M. Clémenceau said their enfeebles, who recognized nothing but brute force, could not understand them. "We are fighting at the dictates of conscience, of humanity," he said, "and wish simply the realization of right, justice and liberty. Even if beyond the Rhine there is no desire to understand, the world expects our victory and will get it."

Colonel House, who delivered the closing address at the request of M. Clémenceau, said:

"M. Clémenceau, the president of the French Council, in welcoming the delegates to this conference, declared that we had met to work. His words were prophetic. There has been coordination and a unity of purpose which promise great results for the future. It is my deep conviction that by this unity and by concentrated effort we shall be able to arrive at the goal which we have set out to reach."

"In behalf of my colleagues I want to avail myself of this occasion to thank the officials of the French Government and through them the French people, for the warm welcome and great consideration they have shown us. In coming to France we have felt that we were coming to the house of our friends. Ever since our Government was founded there has been a bond of interest and sympathy between us—a sympathy which this war has fanned into a passionate admiration. "The history of France is a history of courage and sacrifice. Therefore the great deeds which have illuminated the last three years have come as no surprise to us of America. We knew that when called upon France would rise to a splendid achievement and would add luster to her name."

"America salutes France and her heroic sons and feels honored to fight by the side of so gallant a comrade."

The mission will visit American headquarters today, leaving early in the day and returning to Paris in the evening.

### BOSTON CARMEN'S UNION

Matthew J. Higgins was reelected president of the Boston Street Carmen's Union at the annual election which concluded at midnight last night. Mr. Higgins was reelected with 3525 votes as compared with the 1008 cast for Thomas G. Doyle the rival candidate. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Charles P. Dunlap of division 2; business agent, William J. Timmins, rapid transit division; financial secretary-treasurer, Ernst O. M. Fehrmström of the receiving department; assistant recording secretary, John J. Lyons of division 7; conductor, Frank E. Murphy of division 1.

*Filene's*

Now open, a beautiful Moorish garden of gifts



A big, general gift shop on the sixth floor, quickly reached by express elevators. The Moorish gift shop contains more gifts than there are petals in a rose garden.

Artificial cut flowers for vases, bowls, window boxes and ferneries.

Sofa pillows made in the millinery workroom.

Cretonne and brocade covered boxes.

Gifts for men.

Gifts of brass, wood, ribbon, leather and straw.

Japanese gifts.

Silver Novelties, dressing table accessories, handkerchiefs, slippers, aprons, boudoir caps, silk camisoles.

There are six kneeling baskets for gardeners— and numerous similar gifts for those who want something not made by the hundred.



WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



INQUIRY MADE INTO  
WAR EXPENDITURESBritish Select Committee Gives  
Its Findings With Regard to  
the Munitions Ministry and  
the Wheat Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The select committee on national expenditure in the course of a first report upon its investigations into the various spending departments which have been created since the war broke out has devoted a considerable amount of space to its inquiries on the subject of the Ministry of Munitions. After stating that schemes and programs are most effectively examined from the point of view of finance and that the committee are satisfied that full financial consideration of any proposal at the proper stage will not only tend to economy, but also, so far from delaying the provision of munitions of war, will, in fact, accelerate it by preventing waste of effort, material and labor.

The report then proceeds to observe that, since the appointment of the select committee, the organization of the Ministry has been changed by the formation of a Munitions Council in September, 1917. This council consists of the Minister of Munitions, two parliamentary secretaries and 10 members. Neither of the parliamentary secretaries is in any special sense responsible for finance, and finance is represented on the council by one member only, who stands in exactly the same relation to the ministerial members as any of the heads of the technical or supply departments. This one member has under him finance proper, accounts, contracts, capital expenditure, lands, stores and salvage. This whole group of important subjects is thus represented on the council by one member out of 13, and he is neither the Minister himself nor placed in any special relation to the Minister of Munitions.

This organization may be contrasted with that of the Army Council. In that body as recently reconstituted, there is not only a Minister, namely the Financial Secretary, who is responsible to Parliament for the finance of the army, and whose whole time is devoted to finance, but there is, in addition, a second member of council, the Surveyor-General of Supplies, who is responsible for contracts and the commercial side of the business of supplying the army.

The recent date of the change in the organization of the Ministry renders it somewhat difficult to determine whether certain features to which exception might be taken are the result of that change, are survivals from the system which is now passing away, or belong to a transition period and will disappear when the new system is fully developed. On the whole, however, we are satisfied that, with the change, the place of finance in the organization of the ministry is still lower than it was before. To some extent at least this is due to the fact that on the council which advises on the policy of the ministry the position and power of finance are not sufficiently represented.

The report then states that further investigation is proposed but, from evidence already taken, certain very serious instances of lack of finance control have come to their notice. For instance, finance is in no way represented on the committee of the council appointed to consider the program of demands before the ministry. Further, orders outside the program are communicated directly to the supply department without any consultation with finance. Also finance is not consulted concerning allocation of orders and material between national factories and firms working under contract. Nor, the committee finds, has finance any knowledge of the potential output of these national factories and no power of ascertaining whether they are wisely used or not, except by means of their own cost returns which are necessarily insufficient for this purpose. The select committee also consider as startling evidence of the position in which finance is held, the fact that the question has only recently been raised for consideration, as to whether the contracts branch of the ministry, or the supply branch, should settle the prices for munitions of war, and this at a time when the ministry has already spent more than £1,000,000,000 of public money.

The report then says: We understand that the minister holds himself responsible to Parliament for finance. In view of the manifold activities of the ministry and the intricate nature of the financial transactions, it is not possible for the Minister of Munitions himself to take effective charge of the Finance Department and form the proper and necessary link between the House of Commons and this great spending department.

The following recommendations are made:

- (1) That one of the parliamentary secretaries should be charged with the finance of the ministry and be responsible to Parliament, as are the financial secretaries to the Admiralty and the War Office. He should have power to initiate any steps that seem good to him for safeguarding the interests of the taxpayer.
- (2) That the finance member of council in addition to his present duties, except as regards contracts, should be responsible for the financial consideration of programs, national factories and allocation of orders.
- (3) That an officer responsible for contracts, as distinct from accounts and pure finance, should be a member of the council. His organization should be placed in the closest possible contact with that which deals with grants or advances to contractors in respect of capital expenditure, a point which was more satisfactorily provided

for under the previous régime than under the present.

(4) That the relation of the financial member to the heads of his branches should be more clearly defined.

(5) That the officers directly charged with the control of the accounts of the ministry be placed in close relation to the finance member of council and on a footing commensurate with the importance of their work.

The report then states that the committee are not yet in a position to give their decisions on the question of control by the treasury over departmental expenditure in general. With regard to the relation between the treasury and the Ministry of Munitions, they are unwilling to postpone their recommendations as the latter department stands indeed in a special position, and demands, in a special degree, the supervision of the treasury.

The expenditure of this department is classified broadly under four different headings, and certain recommendations are made, as for instance that the treasury should give such directions with regard to capital expenditure or guarantee of allowance from excess profits in respect of capital expenditure as would establish a definite limit for the financial branches of the Ministry, while leaving them free to negotiate without reference to the treasury in each case, also that the treasury should lend greater support to the financial branches generally in their efforts to promote economy.

The rest of the report deals with the Wheat Commission and describes its constitution and functions, its business being conducted on trade lines. The report observes that no financial limit has been placed on the commission's operations, nor has any treasury control been exercised, although the commission keeps the treasury informed of its probable requirements. The cash trading capital of the commission in August was £48,000,000, and the commission have drawn altogether £67,000,000 from the treasury. The cost of running the commission's business and its staff and premises the committee do not consider excessive. The central control of purchasing is in the hands of the Wheat Commission, a committee of which meets every morning. Its composition includes members of the grain trade, and cables are received every morning from all exporting countries asking for instructions.

One of the main difficulties of the commission has been the steady rise in prices, particularly in the United States of America and Canada, and the report expresses satisfaction at the food control act recently passed in the United States, whereby a fixed price of \$2.20 a bushel has been established with a corresponding arrangement for Canada.

The largest purchase made by the commission was 14,000,000 quarters, involving a sum of about £24,000,000, bought from the Australian Government. In this instance the shipping scarcity has mitigated against the transportation of the great bulk of this cereal which is still in Australia. Steps are being taken, the report says, to preserve the wheat by converting it into flour. The commission estimate that there will be a probable loss on the year's working of about £2,000,000, but the report considers this figure should probably be higher. The commission estimate that had it been possible to realize old stocks at the end of July, they would have realized a profit of about £3,000,000, or, allowing for the loss on the wheat reserve, they would have supplied Great Britain with grain without cost to the Exchequer. These calculations, the report says, are, however, upset by the establishment of the fixed price of 9d. per 4-lb. loaf which is estimated to cost the commission £40,000,000 a year.

GERMAN AND BRITISH  
CENSORSHIP VIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The October session of the Reichstag was marked by the usual debate on the censorship, the discussion on that occasion being the twenty-fifth of its kind since the war. The complaints were of the customary order, despite the promises of reform made by the authorities on previous occasions, and the most novel feature of the proceedings was the government spokesman's argument that British censorship regulations were far more stringent than the German; a defense that has provoked the Welt am Montag to caustic comment.

The new Secretary of State, Herr Waltraf, wrote that organ, defended the censorship in Germany by a comparison with the English system. The English regulations, he said, went very far and gave the censor absolute powers. The Secretary of State, however, has forgotten to give us his opinion on how it comes about that the free hand given to the press in England is nevertheless so great that even severe criticism of the army command and of the directors of the aerial and naval campaign remain unpunished. As His Excellency has failed to do this, we will repair the omission, and thus correct the comparison; the great thing is the difference in the use made of the powers bestowed, and the civil code in England where an appeal against any censorship regulation can be made to a regular court. The English authorities have respect for their nation and the liberties of that nation, and feel themselves responsible to it; moreover, they know that they would not remain long in office if they acted differently. With us these considerations are lacking altogether, because no one is responsible to the nation, but only to their superiors. Hence even now, in time of war, the freedom of the press, from the very nature of things, is still considerably greater than it is with us. It is for this reason, also, that in England full powers are bestowed upon even the censorship authorities, for they are in the hands of men who respect the nation and its will as the origin and source of these powers.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S  
VIEWS ON BOLOISMNew President of French Council  
Surveys Secret Intrigues of  
Germany in Allied and Neu-  
tral Countries During the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—M. Clemenceau, who recently became president of the council, reviews what Mr. Lloyd George termed "Boloism" recently, the secret intrigues of Germany as they have been made manifest in the allied as well as in neutral countries during the period of war. So far as Bolo himself is concerned, that is so far as the Bolo affair in France is concerned, M. Clemenceau does not attempt to plunge into the depths of the "great German intrigue organized and carried out in accordance with a common system applicable in all the countries of the Entente." How long, he asks, shall we require to organize our defense against German offensives in the heart of the country, offensives which are as dangerous as those on the front line? American democracy, formidably attacked in its vital parts by the most widespread system of espionage, that has reduced treason to an art, has put itself in a state of defense, late in the day, doubtless, but with a thoroughness which meets the need of the hour. Under cover of diplomatic immunity, Count Bernstorff was able, with a smiling cynicism, to pursue with impunity the most refined work of criminal disloyalty. Under the vigorous grasp of President Wilson—for America has a government—the nation has risen, and while an army of more than two million men is being organized, ministers, who are not under the obligation of sheltering their colleagues, are implacably bringing all their forces to bear on the entire line of treasonable ambushes. Even Argentina, who has let Brazil get ahead of her in the war, has had to lay a heavy hand on Luxburg, on the infamous "diplomatist" who, on the condition that no trace shall be left, recommends the unlicensed assassination of neutrals.

Italy, continues M. Clemenceau, who has had to bear the brunt of the attack of the best German battalions, against which we shall soon see her oppose an heroic resistance, finds herself at the same time undermined in the secret springs of her national existence by a troop of irresponsible Socialists who, whether consciously or unconsciously, are playing a little too openly into the hands of the enemy. I am not aware to what extent and in what form Germany is able to give them support; but it may be said without hesitation that if she takes no interest in an anti-patriotic movement from which she reaps such great advantage, it simply means that, while putting forth in every other quarter her supreme capacity for treason, she neglects, without any apparent reason, to use the facilities which the peninsula offers to her assassin policy.

It is necessary to refer to the excellence of the work done by Germany in the promotion of a state of confusion, which, up to the present time, has been the chief result of the Russian revolution. It would be folly to insinuate that the Soviets are wholly in the pay of Germany. It would be still greater folly to question the decisive effects of German action on assemblies which, without the support derived from education, without the organisms of elementary direction, are open to the influences of lavishly scattered German gold and the perfidious suggestions of a scattered idealism which, in order to reach heaven, begins by ignominiously abdicating the defense of the hearth. It is probably no exaggeration to say that hundreds of millions have been invested in an enterprise which might result in leading the Russian people to the verge of a total disintegration of its supreme energies. This is Boloism at its worst, which, more surely than any guns would end by destroying, at the very root, all the vital forces of the country, leaving nothing but a helpless victim to be torn asunder by rapacious wolves.

As for the work of German propaganda, in neutral countries we have seen it at fairly close range. The term, significant though it is, did not seem to draw from us anything more than a conviction of the necessity for addresses and conferences. A silent Germany recognized a vast field in convenient chiaroscuro in which to exercise her organizing ingenuity. From the very beginning of the war she had Brandes at Copenhagen, Troelstra in Holland, high influences at the Swedish court, Bernstorff and Luxburg, as well as Scheidemann and Sudekums everywhere. In Switzerland she found in her peace-time enterprises good bases of operations, for such episodes as those of the Colonels Wille, Egli, Wattenwyl, and the Grimms, Hoffmann and many others. At the present time we see her stepping resolutely into the arena of internal politics in her opposition to the reelection of M. Ador, the successor of M. Hoffmann.

That the stillborn Stockholm conference was purely due to German inspiration, even our Frenchmen who were caught by it have ceased to deny. The famous program of the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee has just been published. Who could pretend not to recognize the dominating idea of a German peace? And this program of the Soviets, which Mr. Skobelet was entrusted to present to the Allied Conference, was it not drawn up in Berlin, before seeing the light of day in the Taurida Palace? The Painlevé censorship naturally suppressed it, for the good reason that it was to our interest that it should be widely known, in order to accelerate a movement of protest in every part of the Entente. It was met with a general

cry of indignation as soon as it was published, and a telegram from Petrograd states that the Soviet, frightened by the general disgust, is to modify its program. What do we care about a further version of German cupidity? We have no concern at all with the Boloism of the banks of the Neva.

Boloism in Great Britain has manifested itself specially in the landing of arms in Ireland, and this not without funds for an insurrection, the head of which Sir Roger Casement was about to place himself when he was seized, judged and executed. Mr. Lloyd George has an expeditious way of settling things. I am not aware whether any influences on behalf of the traitor endeavored to make themselves felt in his immediate surroundings. The Pope intervened officially with a letter to the King. No doubt it was hinted that the clergy, who were in open resistance to the interests of the national defense, might be conciliated. The hint was listened to in silence, and justice took her course. We have not had a Sir Roger Casement, in spite of the discovery of some unfortunate incidents. There is nothing to be said of vulgar Mata Hari's who are found everywhere; but in default of a Sir Roger Casement, who at least paid the price of his treason in his own person, we have had and we still have Bolo, the Bolo of Bolo's, with a sumptuous procession of Almeyreys, Marguillies, Duvals, Goldskys, Landaus, most of whose names figured on the B list which Mr. Malvy reproaches me so strongly for having given away publicly.

French justice is at work. That should be sufficient; and it certainly would be sufficient if I did not discover that the formula "rapidly and thoroughly" seems to act as a kind of screen for an unwitting attempt at reducing the speed. That is what I cannot put up with, and which France, I am certain, would refuse to put up with. It is, of course, well known that the press is not free to express itself, and that M. Painlevé has power to suppress all contradictions; but there is Parliament, and Parliament will have the last word. I think it is an excellent thing that proceedings should be taken against calumniators, on condition that the calumny has been established, and I have expressed my personal disapproval of an accuser, who, stating that he is possessed of proofs, does not make it possible for the accused man to defend himself on all counts. Neither in judicial nor in political affairs must there be any attempt at diversion or suppression, a reason for which it would be easy to allege. If such a thing were ever to happen it would be the worst kind of misfortune; for if there came a day on which there was a blatant miscarriage of justice in favor of Boloism, it would not be long before the final verdict were pronounced. Let there be no mistake. It is not a risk with which the country should be faced.

GERMAN SOCIALIST  
MAJORITY'S POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Rumors that efforts were being made, in connection with the solution of the Chancellor crisis, to form a new Reichstag bloc by uniting the Center and the Progressives with the Conservatives and National Liberals, and excluding the Socialist Majority, have drawn a noteworthy statement from the Vorwärts.

"From the purely party point of view," wrote the Majority organ, "the success of this attempt would mean that the Social Democratic Party (the Majority Socialists) would be relegated from the most difficult position in which it has ever found itself. It is childish to assume that the party is actuated by party interests in striving for the introduction of the parliamentary system, and its share of responsibility. If today a bourgeois bloc came into existence which would take over the responsibility, and leave to the Social Democratic Party the pleasant rôle of critic, an overwhelming victory for the latter would be assured at the first election after the conclusion of peace."

"The Social Democratic Party is ready to do everything to secure a solution of the present crisis such as the national interests demand. If this solution is not reached it will not be its fault, and from the purely party-political point of view, neither will it be to its detriment. Conscious of having done its duty, it will then revert to its old position in the political conflict, and continue to represent the people's interests in accordance with its traditions. In this mood it calmly awaits the outcome of the prevailing confusion. It envisages and is ready for any development."

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(M-23)



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NOTES ON LABOR  
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—On account of the number of disputes relative to wages and service conditions of seamen on British merchant ships it is stated that the Shipping Controller intends to establish a national board to deal with the various questions of this kind that arise. The board will consist of representatives of owners and seamen, with an independent chairman appointed by the Ministry of Shipping. Sir Joseph Maclay has requested the Mercantile Marine Service Association to appoint a representative to act on behalf of the officers, and Capt. J. H. Goodwin, who was for many years master with Messrs. Holt & Co. of Liverpool and has recently retired from active service, has accordingly been nominated.

The following program has been circulated by the committee of the Railwaymen's District Councils to the branches with a recommendation for its adoption at the forthcoming conference of the National Union of Railwaymen, which is to be held shortly in Leicester. The program provides for equal representation, national and local, of the National Union of Railwaymen upon all management bodies of railways in the United Kingdom; an 8-hour day, or 48-hour week; war advances to be converted to permanent wages; the sum to be demanded when the program is presented to be equal to an amount which will guarantee to all railway workers an advance of 10s. per week, based on pre-war purchasing power; ordinary overtime and Sunday work to be paid double time; night duty between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. to be paid time and a half; a flat rate to be established for each grade throughout the United Kingdom; piecework, tonnage, mileage, bonus, and similar methods of payment to be abolished, and the aggregate normal earnings to be taken as a basis upon which flat rates must be fixed; hybrid grades, such as porter-signaller and porter-guard, to be abolished; guaranteed day, and a guaranteed week; 14 days holiday a year, with pay. A stipulation is also made that in no circumstances shall any binding clause or agreement be entered into by the union.

The terms of agreement under which the war wage is to be paid to men in and about the mines has been issued to the secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain by the Coal Controller. It provides, among other things, that a man working seven days a week will be paid his war wage for seven days. Where the customary number of days worked in a colliery is below six, the war wage for six days will be paid, provided the man works the full customary days at the colliery. In the event of a colliery being temporarily idle, owing to a breakdown of machinery or other cause, the war wage of 1s. 6d. for men, and 9d. for boys must be paid for each day the pit is idle. When a colliery is idle, men obtaining work elsewhere will not be paid the war wage for the days on which they are employed. The war wage does not apply to managers, under-managers, overmen, huck overmen, or engine wrights.

Sir David Harrel, chairman of the Committee on Production, presided at a meeting held by the committee for the purpose of hearing applications for increases put forward, under the national wage agreement, by delegates from the engineering and shipbuilding trades. Forty-nine trade unions, aggregating a membership of 1,750,000, were represented at the meeting. Universal dissatisfaction was expressed by the trade union delegates at the last award of 3s., and it was intimated that if claims were not considered in a more generous manner, the position might become so serious as to become unmanageable. The increases now asked for by the boiler-makers and other societies is for an advance of 100 per cent, while the semi-skilled trades have applied for a 10s. weekly advance, with a minimum wage of 50s. a week. A request was also put forward for a general reduction of 50 per cent in food prices. The award of the Committee on Production will be given shortly.

On behalf of the Dockers Union, Mr. Ben Tillett, secretary, has addressed



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letters to Sir Edward Carson and Lord Derby regarding increased pay for sailors and soldiers. He points out that for 60 years the navy has not increased its pay, and says, "No words of mine can express what this anomaly means in view of the tremendous increase in the cost of living." Wages, he adds, have increased 200 and 300 per cent, and wealth has increased 1000 per cent. A request for a 200 per cent increase for the lower deck, and non-commissioned officers of the army has accordingly been asked for. In his letter to Lord Derby, Mr. Tillett says: "When you realize that, even at the outside, the increase asked for would not represent three weeks of war cost, and that a generous recognition of the services of the army to the nation would bring back much more than a few shillings in enthusiasm, willingness and courage, I think the nation would be well served." "In this time of stress and war," he adds, "one sincerely and conscientiously demands that these men shall not be subject to insult of charity and more or less conditions of sheer pauperism." Mr. Ben Tillett is standing as an independent candidate for North Salford and has, as an opponent, Sir Charles Mallet, who is the coalition candidate.

CHINA'S ENTRY INTO  
WAR CELEBRATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Chinese Minister and Viscount Bryce were amongst the distinguished guests who were present at a dinner given at the Lyceum Club to celebrate China's entry into the war. Mrs. Theodore Stephenson was in the chair. A letter was read from the American Ambassador in which he expressed the gratitude felt by the Government and people of the United States at China's action in breaking with Germany. It meant much, he said, to have a clear judgment passed by that ancient civilization of Asia on the aims and activities of Germany's assault on civilization.

Lord Bryce, in proposing the toast of Britain's welcome to China said that one of the greatest events in the long history of China was her entry into this great war, which had spread from its source in a quarrel between two European countries until its claims had enwrapped practically the whole of the civilized world, and now more than three-quarters of mankind were standing in arms against each other.

China had every reason to resent the treatment she had suffered at the hands of Germany. The Chinese had always been a peaceful people, and yet they were bound to enter this war and had done so from the highest motives. China had seen justice, right, and humanity involved as they had never been involved in any struggle before, and she had felt that a lofty moral call had come to all men and all nations to take their stand on the side of right and justice, or on the side of force. She had seen that this was a critical moment, and that those who would not stand up for right and justice might see force and injustice overrunning and blighting the prospects and hopes of humanity. It was China's glory that she had felt that call, and it was being felt more and more throughout the world. They now had the most ancient people of the East and the great Republic of the West with them, and they felt confident of victory. They hoped that when the war was over China might resume her heretofore peaceful progress, and that her future might be worthy of her great and wonderful past.

In reply the Chinese Minister said that one of the foremost impressions that the war had produced upon him was the might of Great Britain, whose greatness had been more than ever demonstrated. All of China's resources were at the disposal of the Allies to help them win the war.



On behalf of the Dockers Union, Mr. Ben Tillett, secretary, has addressed

CLEVELAND SUBWAY  
PLANS CONSIDEREDIndications Point to City Admin-  
istration Proceeding at Once to  
Necessary Steps for Building  
a Complete System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
CLEVELAND, O.—Every indication points to the fact that the rapid advance of the city of Cleveland toward the goal of 1,000,000 in 1920 will cause the city administration, armed with new powers under the recent election here, to proceed at once toward the completion of plans for a systematic subway program.

The new powers authorize the Mayor to appoint a subway commission of five Cleveland citizens to take charge of the building of a subway system. This Mayor Davis has just done by naming the following commissioners: C. J. Neal, city director of finance, one year; Fielder Sanders, street railroad commissioner, two years; M. A. Bradley, financier, three years; C. E. Adams, president of the Cleveland Hardware Company, four years; C. A. Otis, president of the Chamber of Commerce and investment banker, five years.

The commissioners are charged with the responsibility of making preliminary surveys and adopting plans, to be submitted to popular approval. If approved, contracts are to be awarded, subject to council approval, and the construction activities supervised by the newly appointed body. After the terminals are built the commissioners are to have charge of them.

The commission was created under authority of legislative enactment and the interest and sinking fund charges on the millions of dollars of bonds it may issue to build the subway will not be subject to the limitations of the Smith 1 Per Cent Tax Rate Act. This will not restrict city operating expenses, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditures of the commission. As the terms fixed in the original certificates of appointment expire, successors will be appointed for five-year terms.

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## FOOD CONSERVED AT CAMP DEVENS

Efforts Against Waste Last Month Result in Adding \$13,000 to Funds for Delicacies and Comforts for the Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Companies comprising the three hundred and first regiments have made a splendid record in the way of conserving company supplies, and as a result of last month's efforts upon the part of officers and company mess attendants, the saving amounted to \$13,080.86, Capt. Herbert G. Gridley is making out the checks for each company, this amount representing the saving in rations from the government allotment, and is added to the company funds which provide for delicacies and little comforts for the men. Company G had the best record, in charge of Capt. Ridgeway B. Smith, receiving for its share \$1163.71, while the smallest amount went to the machine gun company which was awarded \$540.60.

According to the regimental supply officer, every man is now provided with an overcoat and either a gray or olive-drab sweater so that all are now comfortably clothed.

The regimental payrolls were sent to the division pay officer last night, and the enlisted men will receive their monthly allowances between now and Dec. 10. Each man who has a dependent or dependents will have \$15 of his pay withheld, and each of those who subscribed for Liberty Bonds will have \$5 deducted.

Col. Frank Tompkins, commanding "Boston's Own" regiment, has received permission from the chief of staff of the division to allow the Boston regiment to carry the Boston flag at ceremonies, parades, and other such celebrations. The flag which was presented the regiment by Mayor Curley in behalf of the city of Boston has been placed with the two American flags, and the regimental flag in Colonel Tompkins' office. This is the first regiment having official permission to carry a city flag.

Capt. Frank I. Hiller, in command of the provisional troop of cavalry, yesterday visited the remount station and selected 20 horses for use in his troop. Up to this time the men have been using wooden horses in their drills, and the change to real steeds is a welcome one. Men will be selected to train these horses for cavalry use, and the drills will be commenced at once.

The cavalry troop has added \$434 to its company fund as the result of a minstrel show recently held.

An invitation has been received by members of Sgt. N. K. Lyons' troop to attend an entertainment in Greenfield on Dec. 8. A special program will be presented by citizens of that place in the soldiers' honor.

On account of the inspection of the troops held yesterday, target practice for "Boston's own" regiment was omitted, but it will take place on Thursday morning. Each man will fire 30 rounds. Colonel Tompkins has asked for a draft of 1500 men from the depot brigade to fill up the ranks of his regiment to maximum strength, the number now being down to only 2100 men.

Brookton sent a delegation of men to camp yesterday representing divisions 1 and 2 of that city. E. W. Gleason brought 11 men from division 1, and 17 men arrived from division 2 in charge of Alwood Dunham.

The official inspection of the 25,000 men here yesterday was a notable event, the officials who saw the men file past them, including Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell, Maj.-Gen. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector-General of the army, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the Northeastern Department, Col. Robert L. House, chief of staff, and Col. Warren I. Newcomb.

At the close of the inspection, Secretary Crowell told divisional officers he was proud of New England's division of the new army, and that he was surprised and pleased at the progress the men have made.

**Navy Relief Society Fund**  
As a feature of the Navy Relief Society's \$100,000 campaign, already inaugurated with band concerts and rallies in all parts of Boston and its suburbs, a parade, which is scheduled to start at 12:30, will be held tomorrow. It is to comprise fully 4500 bluejackets from the navy yard and the receiving ship at Commonwealth Pier, and four naval bands, together with the naval football team which is to play the team from the second naval district at the Harvard Stadium on Saturday.

The Massachusetts auxiliary of the society, of which Mrs. Jane Rush is president, with headquarters at the Commandant's residence in the navy yard, has chosen this time to increase its funds in view of the fact that war conditions are expected soon to make heavy demands upon the society. The campaign manager is James D. Henderson, who, with Capt. Albert L. Key, chief of staff, at the Boston navy yard, has volunteered his services to help make the campaign a success.

**Enlistments in All Branches**  
All branches of military service are receiving many acquisitions daily, and yesterday enlistments in Boston far exceeded the records of any previous day. The army accepted nearly 200 men, and of them the larger part were for noncombatant branches. Up to the time the 4 o'clock train for Ft. Slocum left in the afternoon, 160 men had been forwarded from the local recruiting station.

Other departments also had many enlistments, including the mechanical repair shop unit at northeastern head-

quarters, and the staff reserve corps recruiting station.  
The navy's record for the day was about 80 enlistments, with several applicants awaiting examination.  
The Military Training Camps Association has sent out an appeal for men of draft age, opportunity for enlistment being offered in the twenty-fifth engineers, whose function is construction work; the twenty-third engineers detailed for highway duty, the camouflage division, the signal corps, radio section and the quartermaster corps. These organizations are open to all classes of technical and practical men, physically fit.

## Men Called Fine Type

Brigadier-General Johnston Pleased With Camp Devens' Appearance

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department of the army in commenting upon the official inspection at Camp Devens, Ayer, said that he was much pleased with the general appearance of the place, the policing, both in and out of the barracks, being first-class in every detail. He paid a visit to the mess houses, and other portions of the camp, and was much gratified with conditions which prevailed everywhere. "The soldiers were representative of a fine type of manhood," said Brigadier-General Johnston, "and they give much promise, whenever they are called to service."

This evening, Brigadier-General Johnston will give an address before the Middlesex Congregational Club at its annual dinner in Lowell.

Lieut. William R. Deebie has been appointed an aide on the staff of Brigadier-General Johnston, filling the vacancy which has existed since the departure of Capt. Percy G. Black for Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Lieutenant Deebie, since his graduation from the West Point Military Academy last August, has been on active duty at Ft. Andrews in Boston Harbor.

Col. Daniel F. Carr of the signal corps has already recruited a large number of pigeons for the overseas service. More than 1000 birds have been sent to France for service between division headquarters and the firing line.

The quartermaster corps continues to be popular with many young men who are daily enlisting in its various branches of service. Last night 35 men were sent to the Mechanical Repair Shop Unit School at Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C., and another delegation of recruits went to other training schools in the South. Sgt. Glen W. Sherrard was in charge of a company of 278 men which left last night for Ft. Slocum, N. Y., and whose ultimate destination will be Camp Joseph E. Johnston at Jacksonville, Fla. This morning 75 more men were sent to Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

The corps is now in urgent need of blacksmiths, shoemakers, harness-makers, wheelwrights and cooks and application may be made at Room 606 at northeastern headquarters on Huntington Avenue.

Hanold Wiswell of Wellesley, who has just returned from service in France, visited headquarters today for purpose of enlisting in some branch of the army. He took part in the Verdun and Aisne attacks, and received commendation from the French Government for his work.

Lieut. Lester Watson, chief aeronautical officer at northeastern headquarters, announced today that skilled workers are wanted immediately for air service in the United States Army in France.

## WOMEN ALLOWED TO CARRY MAILS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has issued an executive order providing that whenever a rural free delivery carrier enters the army or navy it will be permissible to appoint any member of his family to his post without reference to civil service rules.

The ruling is said to be due largely to the intercession made by Mrs. Wilson on behalf of Miss Edith Strand, of Princeton, Ill., who will thereby be enabled to continue carrying mail on a rural route in place of her brother, Harry A. Strand, now in an aviation training camp in Texas.

The order will open the way for other women to undertake rural mail routes under similar circumstances.

**CARMEN GO ON STRIKE**  
LEWISTON, Me.—Conductors and motormen of the Lewiston division, Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway, went on strike yesterday, practically tying up the whole local system and suburban lines. Several questions are said to be in dispute.

**Chandler & Co.**  
Tremont Street, Boston

Gowns with all the refinement and distinction of the fashionable dressmakers—*are the custom-made*

**Gowns**  
Made by dressmakers

In Chandler & Co.'s own dress-making department.

- moderate prices
- fine materials
- exclusive styles

With the added advantage that the dresses are in all standard sizes.

Misses' Women's

## MAYOR CRITICIZES THE CONGRESSMEN

Mr. Curley Says James A. Gallivan and Peter F. Tague Should Be in Washington Attending to Their Duties

Mayor Curley today issued a statement criticizing Peter F. Tague and James A. Gallivan, candidates for Mayor, for not being in Washington attending "the most important session of Congress in the history of our country."

The Mayor deprecates the fact that Boston has no representative attending Congress, and cites several measures coming before Congress which deserve the presence of the Boston representatives in the national assembly. "If ever there was a time when obligation to country could be crystallized into action in some manner more useful than lip-service, that time is now," says the Mayor, referring to the campaigning of these two congressmen.

Mayor Curley minimizes the effect Mr. Tague's campaigning will have on gaining votes, and says that Mr. Gallivan has set aside his duties to the country and his campaign is assisting Andrew J. Peters.

Withdrawals from the contests for Mayor of Boston, Boston City Council and the Boston School Committee must come today or tomorrow if at all in this campaign. On Thursday substitutions of candidates may be made. After that the candidates in the field must remain. Today it appears that there will be no change in the line-up for the mayoralty and the school committee. It is possible that some of the nine candidates for the City Council will withdraw their names. The candidates continued their discussion of municipal problems last night.

Mr. Gallivan wired from Washington that he had been granted two weeks' leave of absence from the national House of Representatives. He will be in Boston today, it is expected.

Mr. Peters, in a statement issued last night from his headquarters, decided that Mayor Curley has failed to "make good." He charged that the Mayor's administration has been a failure. He declared that the Mayor showed an utter lack of qualification. The South Boston Strandway, Mr. Peters insists, proves the Mayor's incapacity. Of the Strandway, Mr. Peters says:

"The Strandway improvements were authorized by the Legislature in 1914. The contract was finally awarded to the New York State Dredging Company at a total cost, as estimated from detailed prices, of \$803,100. This contract provided that the work was to be completed on Aug. 9, 1917. There is a penalty of \$100 per day as liquidated damages for every day on which the work is incomplete after Aug. 9, 1917. According to the bills filed in the city auditor's office on Oct. 18, 1917, only 453,600 cubic yards out of an estimated total of 1,300,000 cubic yards, had been finished. Therefore on that date it was only 38 per cent completed. Experts say that it will require at least two more years to finish."

"The way the Mayor has handled the Strandway reveals how utterly unqualified he is for any office requiring executive or administrative ability. The details of the dedication mentioned above show him in his true colors, a man who will resort to any methods in his attempts to fool the people of Boston."

Mayor Curley, speaking last night

at a meeting in the Roxbury Municipal Building, spoke about the street-paving problem in Boston. He said, among other things:

"There are 600 miles of streets in Boston, of which 400 miles are constructed of macadam or telford, which are totally unsuited for modern motor vehicle traffic. To reconstruct with durable sanitary modern surface at the present cost of \$75,000 per mile would represent a total expenditure of \$30,000,000. The life of a grouted granite block street with concrete base is less than 25 years, while the life of a wood block, bitulithic or asphalt street with concrete base is about 10 years. If the streets of Boston were in good condition five years ago, before I took the office of Mayor, they would today be in the best condition ever."

"More money has been expended on the acceptance of private ways during the past four years than was expended in the preceding 10 years. More money has been expended on modern durable and sanitary street construction during the past two years than in any preceding six-year period, with the exception of the second Hart administration. There had never been a definite comprehensive street construction policy prior to my administration. During my administration, a conference of engineers representing Technology, Harvard University, the Finance Commission, the Metropolitan Park Commission and the Public Works Department, considered the entire subject and for the first time in the history of the city promulgated a definite policy with reference to street construction, and this policy has been religiously adhered to."

Congressman Peter F. Tague last night at meetings in East Boston advocated amending the city charter so that the Mayor shall be elected for a two-year term. He said his purpose is to make Boston safe for its people. He said a four-year term gave a man an opportunity to build a political machine to bring about his reelection.

It is believed by many men conversant with present political conditions that Andrew J. Peters will receive the Good Government Association endorsement shortly after expiration of the time for making any changes in the candidates.

At City Hall yesterday afternoon it was reported that the Good Government Association will probably endorse for the City Council Henry E. Hagan, who is finishing a three-year term in which he has done good work for the city; Joseph J. Leonard and Daniel W. Lane. Mr. Leonard is an attorney and Mr. Lane is the treasurer of a business concern. An endorsement by the Good Government Association of Alfred E. Wellington of East Boston, a candidate for reelection after serving a one-year term, it is said, will be withheld. Mr. Wellington's vote for the one-day-off-in-three bill for the firemen, is declared to be the one reason for the association's possible change of opinion regarding him, for it endorsed him one year ago. Members of the Good Government Association declared at City Hall yesterday that they would support Councilman Wellington despite any attitude of the association. Friends of the Mayor and friends of the Good Government cause are both working for the reelection of Mr. Wellington.

**REDUCTION IN BREAD PRICE IS ADVISED**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Henry Stude, president of the National Association of Bakers, informed Herbert C. Hoover, director of the food administration, that the bakers war emergency council had urged bread makers to follow his recommendations for reduction in operating expenses and standardization of size and materials.

"There should, wherever possible, be an immediate reduction in price to the retailer," he wired wholesale bakers.

**PIE CRUST**  
2 cups bread flour  
1 teaspoon baking powder  
1 teaspoon salt  
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Put the Mazola near the ice till very cold. Sift the dry ingredients together until thoroughly mixed. Turn the Mazola into the dry ingredients and cut back and forth with a knife till well mixed. Add the water gradually. No absolute rule for the amount of water can be given. The dough should be hard enough not to stick to the bowl, but soft enough not to crumble. Toss lightly on to a floured board, and roll very thin.

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**MAZOLA**

## BANKER CRITICIZES NEEDLESS BUYING

War-Savings Committee Chairman Says Purchase of Luxuries Is Assisting the Enemy

Assistance to the enemy is what Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York City and chairman of the National War-Savings Committee, termed the purchase of needless articles, because the consumer, in demanding luxuries, competes with the Government for labor which it must have to produce the war matériel necessary to complete cooperation in winning the war. He was speaking last evening at the dinner given by the War Savings Committee at the Boston City Club as the concluding event of the opening day of the Massachusetts War-Savings Committee's campaign to distribute this state's share of the \$2,000,000,000 war-savings stamps and certificates, amounting to \$78,000,000.

Mr. Vanderlip emphasized that to produce in a single year the \$18,000,000,000 in goods the program calls for, will place a burden upon labor which it cannot carry, if it is also obliged to produce unnecessary articles. "We are now facing a danger which threatens the very foundations of our society," he declared, "and I am certain that this crisis is the greatest we have ever met. So great, indeed, that we cannot afford to pay the cost, whatever it is, if we do not make our military blows as effective as possible."

He urged his listeners not to spend their time in uninformed criticism of the Government, saying that those in authority were working in accordance with their highest sense of right. He emphasized the magnitude of the task before the country to efficiently do its part in the war, and with reference to skilled craftsmen who are producing articles unnecessary to the success of the war, such as jewelers, he said, they could be of service in the fine adjustments necessary to munitions-making, and thereby relieve other men for outdoor labor.

Mr. Vanderlip said that he believed savings bank deposits in this country would increase as a result of the thrift campaign as they had in England under similar circumstances. In this campaign for savings, he said, the Government was appealing to a class that had more money than it ever had before. The nation's crop this year totaled \$20,000,000,000, whereas the year before they were worth only \$14,000,000,000. "The farmers," he said, "have money to spend. If need be, we will wreck the business of luxury for the present."

Robert F. Herrick, director of the campaign in Massachusetts, presided, and explained the features of the new loan, and the other speakers were William F. Murray, postmaster of the Boston Postal District and John F. Harris of New York City, a member of the National War Savings Committee.

**Many Stamps Sold**  
Boston Disposing of Large Number of New Certificates

Sale of war-savings certificates at \$4.12 and thrift stamps at 25 cents each began in earnest in the Boston postal district today. Few of the certificates and stamps were distributed yesterday but today the state committee, under the direction of Robert F. Herrick, is busy sending out quantities to banks, express companies and other agencies.

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## WOOL MEN'S OFFER GOES TO OFFICIALS

Boston Association's Proposal to Give Half of South American Clip to Government Sent to National Defense Council

The plan of the Boston wool dealers for handling the new South American clip, which includes offering one-half of the holdings of the trade to the United States Government under certain conditions, has been forwarded to the Council of National Defense as the result of a vote yesterday by the Boston Wool Trade Association.

When the Boston wool dealers met yesterday at the association rooms in the wool district, it was announced that the committee on wool supply of the Council on National Defense, consisting of Jacob F. Brown of Boston, Stephen O. Metcalf of Providence, R. I., and F. C. Clark of Billerica, had resigned, and that no new committee had been appointed.

The association decided nevertheless to go ahead with the plan of offering half of their individual holdings of new South American wool to the Federal Government, and the committee which drew up the report was authorized to take it to Washington for approval.

Pending the acceptance of the offer by the federal authorities, the Boston dealers decided to postpone further consideration of the wool-buying plan as drawn up by a special committee of the trade, so that the situation regarding the buying of the new South American clip remains unchanged.

The principal feature of the Boston plan for handling the South American wool was the provision that "at any time in the next six months the Federal Government may call for offerings, one-half of each lot of such new clip of South American wools as may be owned by members of the association at the time, either on hand or to arrive, shall be offered to the Government at today's market price. In addition the Government will be asked to pay not less than cost to the merchant, this cost to include interest and carrying charges."

The committee which will take the plan to Washington for consideration consists of Charles F. Avery, Carl K. Bacon, Louis Bader, Samuel W. Bridges, Harold S. Edwards, Albert W. Elliott, Frank W. Hollowell, Simon E. Hecht, Joseph F. Kessler, Abraham Koshland, Charles P. Nunn, Edward R. Petree and Robert L. Studley.

**DRAFT REGISTRARS' TASKS MADE EASIER**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal General Crowder has announced that, in the organization of the new draft classification system, due regard had been taken for the service of the men who compose the district and local boards of the country, and their tasks had been made lighter than under the old system.

It is not intended to impose clerical duties on the board members," said General Crowder, "and a chief clerk is authorized at \$100 a month for every local board having over 1000 registrants. Nothing will be asked of local boards except an investigation of doubtful cases and their judicial opinion of the classes into which their registration should be placed, and a general supervision of the records of their jurisdiction as each new draft army may be called."

**PORTLAND REPUBLICANS WIN**

PORTLAND, Me.—In the municipal election yesterday Charles B. Clark, Republican, was elected Mayor over Edward W. Hannaford, his Democratic opponent, by a plurality of 1644 in a total vote of 8742. The city council will stand on a joint ballot, Republicans 27, Democrats 9, a gain of three Republicans.

Robert F. Herrick, director of the campaign in Massachusetts, presided, and explained the features of the new loan, and the other speakers were William F. Murray, postmaster of the Boston Postal District and John F. Harris of New York City, a member of the National War Savings Committee.

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## CLAIMS FOR BEER ARE CONTROVERTED

Field Secretary of Unitarian  
Temperance Society Sets Forth  
Facts and Figures in Denial  
of Brewers' Statements

Answering the widely-advertised claim of the United States Brewers Association that beer which has an alcoholic content a fraction more than 3 per cent, is a "true temperance drink," Lyman V. Rutledge, Field Secretary of the Unitarian Temperance Society, has issued a statement citing experiences of various localities with beer drinkers.

"Men drink for the kick," he says, and adds that to get it from beer it is necessary to drink extraordinarily large quantities. Judge Broyles of the police court, Atlanta, Ga., is quoted as saying, during the period Georgia tried the near-beer experiment: "A near-beer law is practically unenforceable, as you cannot have a chemist with every barrel to see that the beer is light. Besides, men can get drunk on 2 per cent beer if they take enough of it."

The statement continues: "Massachusetts tried a beer experiment 1879-72. In 1869 the State was under prohibition. In 1870 beer was allowed. Drunkenness and crime rose at once. In New Bedford, 1872 (year in which beer saloons were opened), the number of crimes increased over 68 per cent, and cases of drunkenness over 120 per cent.

"One great trouble was that the beer saloons would sell whiskey too, and there seemed no way to prevent it.

"In London, 1916, Lord D'Abernon, chairman of the British Board of Control, found that out of 903 cases of drunkenness, 40 per cent had become drunk on beer or stout alone.

"Joss, in careful experiments made with students, found that one to two glasses of beer reduced their capacity for mental arithmetic 12 per cent."

He refers also to court evidence published in the Congressional Record for July 6, 1917, "which shows among other things that the United States Brewers Association employed Mr. Percy Andrae to organize a bureau of the German-American Alliance to promote its political purposes. Fines totaling \$70,000 were paid by the United States Brewers Association and its colleagues, who in effect pleaded guilty of the above, and other charges including an item of the fraudulent expenditure of more than \$1,000,000 to influence the election of a United States senator and 26 members of the lower house of Congress.

"It was in 1905 that Adolphus Busch wrote: 'Most of our people have no idea of the true merits of beer. . . . It is my aim to win the American people over to our side, to make them all lovers of beer. . . . It may cost a million of dollars and even more, but what of it, if thereby we elevate our position. . . . We want to reestablish the military canteen at all army posts and on our men-of-war.'

"It is evident that the American Brewers Association is living up to the aims of Mr. Busch and is glad, apparently, to pay handsome advertising rates in order to elevate its position."

## RUMANIAN MINISTER SPEAKS AT THE ELYSEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—In the course of the speech made by M. Antonesco, the newly appointed Rumanian Minister, on the occasion of his formal reception at the Elysee by M. Poincaré, he spoke of his attachment to France and of the ties which bound Rumania and France together. It was, he said, thanks to France that in 1859 the present Rumania was formed out of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. Those solid ties, arising from gratitude, from their common origin and from the strong attraction which France always had for their country, were bound to exercise a profound influence on the future of Rumania. During the war of 1870 Rumanian sympathies were with France, and when France was attacked in 1914, Rumania felt as if she herself had been struck. M. Antonesco assured M. Poincaré that even in these trying days Rumania was not unhappy, because she felt firmly convinced that she was on the way to fulfill her historic destiny. In this great war, they heard the voices of their oppressed brothers calling to them, and there was no sorrow that they were not ready to bear nor any sacrifice that they would not make.

In spite of ravaged fields and occupied towns, the ruin of her prosperity, and the losses of her soldiers, great hopes inspired Rumania. They trusted that the unity of their race, for centuries their dream, would be achieved through these hard trials. In the certainty of victory and with faith in the word of France and her powerful allies, Rumania would fight to the end. She knew that her national unity, her political independence, and her financial and economic independence were closely connected with the prosperity and greatness of France.

In his reply, M. Poincaré said that everything pointed to this alliance between Rumania and France, their common Latin origin, their common traditions, their intellectual sympathies and the care with which, for the last six years, France had watched over the cradle of Rumanian liberty. M. Poincaré went on to speak of his visit to Bucharest, and how it had seemed on his arrival as if he were returning to France. Now, he said, their nations were fighting side by side for the same ideal, they were enduring the same sufferings, making the same sacrifices, entertaining the same hopes, and were sharing the same confidence in victory.

*Your daughter or niece at boarding school will be delighted with Kayser Italian Silk Knickers.*

*For the debutante—an exquisite Kayser camisole—is necessary with the sheer outer-garments of today.*

*For your girl friend in business—a tailored, perfect fitting Kayser vest, with proper laundering it will last for years.*

*Mother will nod approval over the lustrous quality of a dainty Kayser Union Suit. She appreciates the little refinements of finish.*

*"It was such fun and so easy to choose them all. And I know each one will love her gift."*

## Give Her the Gift She Loves

Your Christmas gift to be ideal must please the one who gets it. To hear or read the words, "This is the nicest present I've had," is to receive a compliment on your taste and imagination.

This is what thousands of women say each Christmas when they open the box and hold up to delighted eyes the lustrous, silky garments that make up a Kayser Italian Silk Underwear Christmas set.

Never before have there been so many charming new styles in Kayser Italian Silk Underwear! You can choose your Kayser Christmas sets from a delightful array of the newest VESTS—THE KAYSER "OPERA TOP"—KNICKERS—UNION SUITS—COMBINATIONS—BODICES—PAJAMAS—NIGHT GOWNS—ENVELOPE CHEMISES—CAMISOLES!

Ask to have your selection packed in the dainty box especially provided for Kayser Christmas gifts.

### Look for The Label

INSIST on seeing the label on every piece of silk underwear you purchase. The genuine Italian Silk Underwear bears a label in every

garment plainly marked "Kayser Italian Silk." One blue star on the label indicates the lighter weight silk—three stars the heavier weight.

# Kayser ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

Trade Mark Registered





## PRESIDENT WILSON FORESEES A PARTNERSHIP OF PEOPLES

(Continued from page one)

tives and the measures by which we mean to attain them; for the purpose of discussion here in this place is action, and our action must move straight toward definite ends. Our object is, of course, to win the war; and we shall not slacken or suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won. But it is worth while asking and answering the question, When shall we consider the war won?

As a nation we are united in spirit and intention. I pay little heed to those who tell me otherwise. I hear the voices of dissent—who does not? I hear the criticism and the clamor of the noisily thoughtless and troublesome. I also see men here and there fling themselves in impotent disloyalty against the calm, indomitable power of the Nation. I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way in which we may attain it with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. But I know that none of these speaks for the Nation. They do not touch the heart of anything. They may safely be left to strut their uneasy hour and be forgotten.

But from another point of view I believe that it is necessary to say plainly what we here at the seat of action consider the war to be for and what part we mean to play in the settlement of its searching issues. We are the spokesmen of the American people, and they have a right to know whether their purpose is ours. They desire peace by the overcoming of evil, by the defeat once for all of the sinister forces that interrupt peace and render it impossible, and they wish to know how closely our thought runs with theirs and what action we propose. They are impatient with those who desire peace by any sort of compromise—deeply and indignantly impatient—but they will be equally impatient with us if we do not make it plain to them what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make conquest of peace by arms.

I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First, that this intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed and it must be utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations; and second, that when this thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the bases of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace, and pay it ungrudgingly.

We know what that price will be. It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect, our enemies as well as our friends.

You catch, with me, the voices of humanity that are in the air. They grow daily more audible, more articulate, more persuasive, and they come from the hearts of men everywhere. They insist that the war shall not end in vindictive action of any kind; that no nation or people shall be robbed or punished because the irresponsible rulers of a single country have themselves done deep and abominable wrong. It is this thought that has been expressed in the formula, annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities.

Just because this crude formula expresses the instinctive judgment as to right of plain men everywhere, it has been made diligent use of by the masters of German intrigue to lead the people of Russia astray—and the people of every other country their agents could reach—in order that a premature peace might be brought about before autonomy has been taught its final and convincing lesson and the people of the world put in control of their own destinies.

But the fact that a wrong use has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it. It ought to be brought into the patronage of its real friends. Let it be said again that autonomy must first be shown the utter futility of its claim to power or leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command. Not until that has been done can right be set up as arbiter and peacemaker among the nations. But when that has been done—as, God willing, it assuredly will be—we shall at least be free to do an unprecedented thing, and this is the time to avow our purpose to do it. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage even on the part of the victors.

Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate task is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, of money, or of materials, is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it. We shall regard the war as won only when the German people are represented, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done. They have done a wrong to Belgium which must be repaired. They have established

a power over other lands and peoples than their own—over the great empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan states, over Turkey and within Asia—which must be relinquished.

Germany's success by skill, by industry, by knowledge, by enterprise we did not grudge or oppose, but admired, rather. She had built up for herself a real empire of trade and influence, secured by the peace of the world. We were content to abide the rivalries of manufacture, science and commerce that were involved for us in her success, and stand or fall as we had or did not have the brains and the initiative to surpass her. But at the moment when she had conspicuously won her triumphs of peace she threw them away, to establish in their stead what the world will no longer permit to be established, military and political domination by arms, by which to oust where she could not excel the rivals she most feared and hated. The peace we make must remedy that wrong. It must deliver the once fair lands and happy peoples of Belgium and Northern France from the Prussian conquest and the Prussian menace, but it must also deliver the peoples of Austria-Hungary, the peoples of the Balkans and the peoples of Turkey, alike in Europe and Asia, from the impudent and alien dominion of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy.

We owe it, however, to ourselves, to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically. We do not purpose or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands, in all matters, great or small. We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Balkan peninsula and for the people of the Turkish Empire the right and opportunity to make their own lives safe, their own fortunes secure against oppression or injustice and from the dictation of foreign courts or parties.

And our attitude and purpose with regard to Germany herself are of this kind. We intend no wrong against the German Empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should deem either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiable, absolutely contrary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold most sacred throughout our life as a nation.

The people of Germany are being told by the men whom they now permit to deceive them and to act as their masters that they are fighting for the very life and existence of their empire, a war of desperate self-defense against deliberate aggression. Nothing could be more grossly or wantonly false, and we must seek by the utmost openness and candor as to our real aims to convince them of its falseness. We are in fact fighting for their emancipation from the fear, along with our own—from the fear, as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world empire. No one is threatening the existence or the independence of the peaceful enterprise of the German Empire.

The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people is this, that if they should still, after the war is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace. That partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of governments. It might be impossible, also, in such untoward circumstances, to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace. But there would be no aggression in that; and such a situation, inevitable, because of distrust, would in the very nature of things sooner or later cure itself, by processes which would assuredly set in.

The wrongs, the very deep wrongs, committed in this war will have to be righted. That, of course, But they cannot and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen must by this time have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representative of any self-governed nation will dare disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the congress of Vienna. The thought of the plain people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people who enjoy no privilege and have very simple and unsophisticated standards of right and wrong, is the air all governments must henceforth breathe if they would live.

It is in the full disclosing light of that thought that all policies must be conceived and executed in this mid-day hour of the world's life. German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people were not suffered under their tutelage to share the comradeship of the other peoples of the world either in thought or in purpose. They were allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for those who exercised authority over them. But the Congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that run now in the hearts and consciences of free men everywhere. Its conclusions will run with those tides.

All those things have been true from the very beginning of this stupendous war; and I cannot help thinking that if they had been made plain at the very outset the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Russian people might have been

once for all enlisted on the side of the Allies, suspicion and distrust swept away and a real and lasting union of purpose effected. Had they believed these things at the very moment of their revolution, and had they been confirmed in that belief since, the sad reverses which have recently marked the progress of their affairs towards an ordered and stable Government of free men might have been avoided. The Russian people have been poisoned by the very same falsehoods that have kept the German people in the dark, and the poison has been administered by the very same hand. The only possible antidote is the truth. It cannot be uttered too plainly or too often.

From every point of view, therefore, it has seemed to me my duty to speak these declarations of purpose, to add these specific interpretations to what I took the liberty of saying to the Senate in January. Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude towards the settlement that must come when it is over.

When I said in January that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways upon the sea but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways I was thinking, and I am thinking now, not of the smaller and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations and of our present enemies as well as our present associates in the war. I was thinking and am thinking now, of Austria herself, among the rest, as well as of Serbia and of Poland.

Justice and equity of rights can be had only at a great price. We are seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the peace of the world, and must seek them candidly and fearlessly. As always, the right will prove to be the expedient.

What shall we do, then, to bring this great war of freedom and justice to its righteous conclusion? We must clear away with a thorough hand all impediments to success, and we must make every adjustment of law that will facilitate the full and free use of our whole capacity and force as a fighting unit.

One very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way is that we are at war with Germany, but not with her allies. I, therefore, very earnestly recommend that the Congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary. Does it seem strange to you that this should be the conclusion of the argument I have just addressed to you? It is not. It is in fact the inevitable logic of what I have said. Austria-Hungary is for the time being not her own mistress but simply the vassal of the German Government.

We must face the facts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern business. The Government of Austria-Hungary is not acting upon its own initiative or in response to the wishes and feelings of its own peoples, but as the instrument of another nation. We must meet its force with our own and regard the Central Powers as but one. The war can be successfully conducted in no other way.

The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany, but they are mere tools and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action. We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where the immediate and practical considerations lead us, and not heed any others.

The financial and military measures which must be adopted will suggest themselves as the war and its undertakings develop, but I will take the liberty of proposing to you certain other acts of legislation which seem to be needed for the support of the war and for the release of our whole force and energy.

It will be necessary to extend in certain particulars the legislation of the last session with regard to alien enemies, and also necessary, I believe, to create a very definite and particular control over the entrance and departure of all persons into and from the United States.

Legislation should be enacted defining violations of the presidential proclamations relating to alien enemies promulgated under section 4067 of the revised statutes and providing appropriate punishments; and women, as well as men, should be included under the terms of the acts placing restraints upon alien enemies.

It is likely that as time goes on many alien enemies will be willing to be fed and housed at the expense of the Government in the detention camps, and it would be the purpose of the legislation I have suggested to confine offenders among them in penitentiaries and other similar institutions where they could be made to work as other criminals do.

Recent experience has convinced me that the Congress must go further in authorizing the Government to set limits to prices. The law of supply and demand, I am sorry to say, has been replaced by the law of unrestrained selfishness. While we have eliminated profiteering in several branches of industry, it still runs impudently rampant in others. The farmers, for example, complain with a great deal of justice that, while the regulation of food prices restricts their incomes, no restraints are placed upon the prices of most of the things they must themselves purchase; and similar inequities obtain on all sides.

It is imperatively necessary that

**AMUSEMENTS**  
JORDAN MARSH  
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 7, AT 3  
**Edith Thompson**  
Recital  
THE BRILLIANT PIANIST  
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, Symphony Hall.

the consideration of the full use of the water power of the country, and also of the consideration of the systematic and yet economical development of such of the natural resources of the country as are still under the control of the Federal Government should be immediately resumed and affirmatively and constructively dealt with at the earliest possible moment. The pressing need of such legislation is daily becoming more obvious.

The legislation proposed at the last session with regard to regulated combinations among our exporters in order to provide for our foreign trade a more effective organization and methods of cooperation ought by all means to be completed at this session.

And I beg that the members of the House of Representatives will permit me to express the opinion that it will be impossible to deal in any but a very wasteful and extravagant fashion with the enormous appropriations of the public moneys which must continue to be made if the war is to be properly sustained, unless the House will consent to return to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee, in order that responsibility may be centered, expeditious standardized and made uniform and waste and duplication as much as possible avoided.

Additional legislation may also become necessary before the present Congress again adjourns in order to effect the most efficient coordination and operation of the railways and other transportation systems of the country; but to that I shall, if circumstances should demand, call the attention of the Congress upon another occasion.

If I have overlooked anything that ought to be done for the more effective conduct of the war, your own counsels will supply the omission. What I am perfectly clear about is that in the present session of the Congress our whole attention and energy should be concentrated on the vigorous, rapid and successful prosecution of the great task of winning the war.

We can do this with all the greater zeal and enthusiasm because we know that for us this is a war of high principle, debased by no selfish ambition of conquest or spoliation; because we know, and all the world knows, that we have been forced into it to save the very institutions we live under from corruption and destruction. The purpose of the Central Powers strikes straight at the very heart of everything we believe in; their methods of warfare outrage every principle of humanity and of knightly honor; their intrigue has corrupted the very thought and spirit of many of our people; their sinister and secret diplomacy has sought to take our very territory away from us and disrupt the union of the states. Our safety would be at an end, our honor forever sullied and brought into contempt, were we to permit their triumph. They are striking at the very existence of democracy and liberty.

It is because it is for us a war of high, disinterested purpose, in which all the free peoples of the world are banded together for the vindication of rights, a war for the preservation of our nation, of all that it has held dear, of principle and of purpose, that we feel ourselves doubly constrained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable intention, for our foes as well as for our friends. The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and equality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions. For this cause we entered the war and for this cause will we battle until the last gun is fired.

I have spoken plainly because this seems to me the time when it is most necessary to speak plainly, in order that all the world may know that, even in the heat and ardor of the struggle and when our whole thought is of carrying the war through to its end, we have not forgotten an ideal or principle for which the name of America has been held in honor among the nations and for which it has been our glory to contend in the great generations that went before us. A supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of His own justice and mercy.

**Suffrage and Prohibition**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—National woman suffrage and national prohibition will be taken up formally by the House Judiciary Committee next Tuesday, the committee voted today.

## Congress Is United

## Leaders of Both Parties Determined to Uphold President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There must be no divided allegiance, no indulgence in halfway measures, no stooping to the consideration of partisan appeals, no delay in the expediting of measures deemed by the Administration essential to the successful prosecution of the war against Germany. This is the sentiment pervading the lower branch of Congress as its members return from their home districts, where they have been in touch with their constituents and have been preparing themselves, on the basis of the sentiment among their constituents, for the duties of the present session, reckoned by party leaders and high officials as the most important and significant session in the history of the United States.

The statement made in the opening paragraph of this article is concurred in by members of both parties in the House of Representatives, by such men as Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Kitchin, Acting Minority Leader Gillett, Representatives Rainey, Dixon, Fordney and others. In fact, every representative, whether Republican or Democrat, interviewed by a representative of the Christian Science Monitor, stated emphatically that he considered the paramount duty of Congress to be a wholehearted and solid support of the President and his Administration in the promulgating of measures vital to the successful conduct of the war to a victorious peace.

The sentiment appears to be unanimous that party lines must be temporarily lost sight of, and that all efforts should be put forth to insure harmonious team work in the handling of the many problems resulting from the participation of the United States in the war.

"Party lines must be temporarily obliterated, to the end that all, working harmoniously together, may accomplish the greatest good and arrive more quickly at a peace victorious for this country and her allies, a peace that will make the world safe for democracy. This Congress must lend the Administration its solid and undivided support in all war measures," said Representative Flood, chairman of the foreign relations committee.

"That democracy may live, every individual member of Congress should realize that his greatest duty lies in lending patriotic and intelligent support to the Administration in anything deemed by it vital to the successful carrying on of the war," said Representative Borland of Missouri.

Representative Hefflin declares: "We must all be full-fledged Americans, which means that there must be no divided allegiance, but full and complete loyalty to the United States Government. There are only two sides to the war question now, the American side and the German side. The man, whether he be a member of Congress or a private citizen, who is not on the American side is on the German side, and an enemy to the country. The Congress must, and I think will, heartily cooperate with the President on all war measures."

"Congress will support the President in anything he thinks essential for the good of the country and necessary for carrying on the war," asserted Representative Webb, chairman of the judiciary committee. "To win the war we must have the backing of a patriotic nation and the unity of a patriotic Congress."

"During the coming session there must be closer cooperation, a greater unity than ever before. Unity is essential to the success of the Government's war program, and Congress must and will support the President by expediting such legislation as he recommends be passed for the good of the nation," said Representative Whaley.

## Resigns From Congress

John J. Fitzgerald Quits Place to Resume Law Practice

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, announced last night his resignation from Congress, to take effect Dec. 31. He will resume his law practice.

Representative Fitzgerald, whose home is in Brooklyn, has represented the seventh New York district in 10 consecutive congresses. Since the Democrats gained control of the House, seven years ago, he has headed the Appropriations Committee. Besides making a reputation as an advocate of economy in government expenditures, he has figured as a vigorous debater on the floor and one of the leading parliamentary experts on the Democratic side.

In announcing that he would send his resignation to the Governor, Mr. Fitzgerald said a special election to name his successor would be held in February. He said he would be associated in law practice with Justice Luke D. Stapleton, of the New York Supreme Court, and William J. Mahon.

## Many Bills Offered

## Few Important Measures Reach House on the Opening Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Of the many bills introduced in the House on the opening day of the second great war session of Congress, only a few pertinent to questions vital to the war in which the United States is engaged. As is usual on the opening day of Congress, scores of bills of only local importance were introduced. The usual "pork barrel" type, asking the Government to build a post office, erect a dam, build a bridge, etc., constitutes a large percentage of those introduced on the opening day of the new session. Then there are the usual appropriation bills, resolutions and joint resolutions, amendments to acts passed by past congresses, bills aimed at repealing all or parts of existing laws.

Representative Martin of Louisiana has introduced a bill asking an investigation of the conditions responsible for the prevailing shortage of sugar, and aiming at preventing a recurrence of such a shortage. He would have the Speaker appoint a committee of seven to investigate, report and make recommendations.

A supreme council of national defense, consisting of the President of the United States and three other members appointed by him, would be created if a bill introduced by Representative Britten of Illinois should be passed. According to Mr. Britten's plan, the President would be president ex-officio of the council, and the council would report to the President for transmission to Congress a general policy of national defense, with a view to coordinating activities of the various departments, bureaus and committees now engaged in war work. The supreme council would be supposed to make recommendations, and would be empowered to summon any citizen or government official before it in order to obtain any desired information.

The establishment of a new governmental department, the department of marines and fisheries, the secretary

of which would be a cabinet officer drawing a yearly salary of \$12,000, is contemplated in a measure drawn up by Representative Walsh of Massachusetts.

The Judiciary Committee has prepared a measure designed, it passed, to prohibit and punish the interstate transportation of laborers. The same committee will also sponsor a measure aimed at the prohibition of the sale, transportation or manufacture of alcohol or alcoholic liquors during the period of the war.

Representative Linthicum, in a measure introduced by him, asks Congress to legalize the decoration for valor of American soldiers, sailors or marines by any of this country's allies during the period of the war.

Representative Dyer proposes the creation of a joint committee on appropriations which will in future submit to the Senate and House, respectively, all recommendations touching upon the appropriation of money for the use of the Government or for other purposes. No other committee, his bill provides, is, after the passage of this act, authorized to bring in appropriation bills.

In the main, the bills introduced so far make no attempt to legislate on important unsettled questions which have arisen through this country's participation in the war. It is believed that with the delivery of the President's message, and as soon as Congress has struck its stride, the more important measures will be allotted their proper sphere of legislative importance, to the subordination of those measures which are being introduced before the actual work is commenced.

## Response by Congress

## Immediate Action to Be Taken on Call for War on Austria

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress will immediately respond to President Wilson's call for a declaration of war on Austria. The House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will meet Wednesday, prepared to report a joint resolution for the war declaration.

Senator Pittman's resolution, introduced today, will be redrafted to eliminate reference to Turkey and Bulgaria, against whom the President does not call for a declaration at this time.

Both committees are practically unanimous for speedy action on the war declaration. The House Committee may report the resolution Wednesday and get action immediately. The Senate is expected to pass it Friday. A round-up of Austrians throughout the country, who to date, have remained at liberty under the Alien Enemy Act, will be ordered forthwith by the Justice Department.

## SHIPBUILDING CHARTERS

DOVER, Del.—Standard Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Corporation, to operate shipbuilding yards and dry docks, was incorporated here with capital stock of \$20,000,000.

## JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

We Invite the Mothers of Little Ones to the

## Opening of Our Hairdressing Shop For Children

Mothers and kiddies alike will enjoy a visit to this big, light, sanitary shop, with its most modern equipment and its every latest facility for satisfactory service. The attending barbers are specialists who thoroughly understand the newest and smartest ways children's hair should be cut. The charges are moderate, and there is positively no tipping.

This new Hairdressing Shop is one of the many features of our Great Juvenile Floor (Third Floor—Main Store) and adjoins the Infants' Wear Section.

## THE TOY SECTION

With Greatly Enlarged Quarters Is Now in Its

## HOLIDAY DRESS

Children—and Grownups as Well—Will Find It Very Interesting

(New Building—Third Floor)

**Jordan Marsh Company**

## Help Win the War Save Wheat—Eat

## Cream of Rye

delicious in a dozen ways

Rolled rye flakes with the natural rich rye flavor enhanced by our special process. Easy to cook.

Write for recipes for Cream-of-Rye bread, muffins, cookies, etc. Mention your dealer's name.



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OIL FIELDS BUSY  
AFTER ARRESTS

Government Round-up in Kansas  
of I. W. W. Leaders Followed by Industrial Activity—  
Guards at the Tanks and Wells

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Oil operations in the Kansas oil fields have taken a big boom since the recent government round-up of industrial workers of the World agitators and organizers. Officials believe they have gathered in most of the leaders. Not all of the men arrested, totally something over 50, have been held to the grand juries, only the ring leaders in the alleged plots to cause a shut down of the oil operators being held in jail without bond.

The most important arrest was that of Paul Hajack, known among I. W. W. members as "Dutch Paul," and probably one of the best known agitators of the organization. He has served four years in the German Navy and came to this country nine years ago. He never has taken out his first citizenship papers and for several years he has been doing organization work for the I. W. W. Dr. Albert Barr, secretary of the I. W. W. local at Tulsa, Okla., Samuel Forbes, secretary of the Augusta, Kan. local, and Oscar Gordon, said to be a national organizer, were the most prominent officials of the order taken into custody. In Topeka the police arrested Joseph Ott, an Oklahoma Socialist and I. W. W. agitator, who had just left the oil districts and come to Topeka. He is alleged to have been talking against the Government at a railroad station. Ott was the Socialist candidate for Congress in the eighth Oklahoma district last year. He is an attorney and has defended the I. W. W. members in trials growing out of their activities in Oklahoma.

The oil operators in the Kansas fields had been watching the I. W. W. closely since the outbreak at Tulsa which resulted in a group of citizens horsewhipping an agitator. The agitators had been visiting the men in their camps, at the wells and refineries and urging them to take revenge. Strong guards were established around the oil tanks and the producing wells in the Butler County field, and no one was permitted to go near them. There had been threats of bombs being used to destroy the tanks and the oil in them or to destroy the wells which were producing large quantities of crude petroleum. The effect of the raids of the state and federal officials on the rooms of the leaders of the I. W. W. in the oil districts has been that the organizers generally have left the fields.

## League Newspapers

Non-Partisan Movement of N. Dakota  
Planning to Spread Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

FARGO, N. D.—A feature of the Non-Partisan League movement among the farmers of North Dakota is the organizing of country or weekly newspapers. Under a plan which is being worked out at the present time, and which is said already to be successful in a great many counties, it is proposed to establish a weekly newspaper in each county of the State for the purpose of continuing the Non-Partisan League propaganda.

In a number of cases the Non-Partisan League members have established new newspapers, while in other instances they have purchased estab-

lished plants. In addition to the system of weekly newspapers in each county, the organization now controls two daily newspapers, one in Fargo and another in Bismarck, the last one established a week or so ago. It also maintains its own weekly news organ, the Non-Partisan Leader.

The Non-Partisan League is the agrarian movement that has been given more or less prominence in the Northwest during the last two and a half years.

## Closer Cooperation Urged

Method Advocated by Fire Insurance  
Man to Reduce Incendiarism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Closer cooperation of fire underwriters throughout the United States was urged as a means of reducing incendiarism by E. M. Allen of Helena, Ark., national president of the Oklahoma Association of Insurance Agents, at their annual convention.

"With the declaration of war," he said, "much property in the United States has been destroyed by fire, presumably the work of enemy agents. Unless the insurance men band together to prevent this destruction, it will go hard with them. Cooperation of insurance writers with civic organizations has proved a success in Arkansas, and I am confident it would be in other states."

## Congressman to Plead

Representative Nelson of Wisconsin  
To Deny Conspiracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Congressman John M. Nelson, representing the third district of Wisconsin, and his son, Byron C. Nelson, under federal indictment on charge of conspiring to evade the draft law, will appear in federal court here today and enter a plea of not guilty. Byron Nelson, who left the University of Wisconsin last April to manage his father's farm at Spring Coulee, Alberta, Can., did not register on June 5, and was indicted by the federal grand jury a month ago. He then returned here, registered, submitted to arrest, and returned to Canada under \$2500 bail. His father publicly defended him. Although Congressman Nelson was indicted at the same time, the information was not made known until last week.

## Congressman Called Unfit

Mississippians Sign Resolutions  
Scoring T. U. Sisson's Campaign Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

OKOLONA, Miss.—One hundred men of Okolona County, signed the following resolution after a campaign speech delivered by Thomas U. Sisson, of Winona, Miss., Representative in Congress for the Fourth Mississippi District:

"We, the citizens of Okolona, wish to correct any impression that might have been conveyed by the daily press, that the patriotic and loyal citizens of Okolona, approve of the sentiments expressed by Mr. Sisson, and we take this method of putting ourselves on record.

"We disapprove and condemn the labored effort of Mr. Sisson to undermine the confidence that we repose in the President of the United States, by going back to the Farm Loan Bank Bill and arguing that the President made mistakes in advocating parts of that bill and that therefore there was no duty imposed on any representa-

tive of the people to support the President even in time of war.

"We condemn his oft-repeated expression, 'It makes me tired for people to always be telling me to stand by the President.'

"We condemn his disloyal and seditious criticisms of the selective service law, and his effort to justify his vote against the final passage of the military bill, even with the country at war.

"And more especially do we condemn his encouragement of opposition and resistance to the selective draft by contending that said law is unconstitutional.

"And whereas the elected representative of this congressional district under the guise of answering the call of the President to inform the people as to the cause of the war, has taken advantage of this opportunity to give utterances to sentiments that in our judgment are wholly disloyal and insulting to all patriots; therefore:

"Be it resolved by the people of Okolona in mass meeting assembled, that we denounce and condemn the above mentioned sentiments expressed by our representative in Congress and declare Mr. Sisson wholly unfit to represent the loyal citizenship of this congressional district in the national Congress."

## Sheriff Is Suspended

Governor of Minnesota Acts When  
Officer Ignores Strike Riots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Gov. J. A. A. Burnquist suspended Sheriff Wagener of Ramsey County from office on Monday because the sheriff's forces made no attempt to stop rioting on Sunday afternoon in the strike of trainmen of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company. In his place was appointed E. H. Davidson, a business man.

The streets of both cities were quiet all of Monday.

The Farmers Nonpartisan League is supporting the union carmen, Joseph Gilbert, its general manager, and James A. Manahan, general counsel, addressing meetings. This step is believed to be part of the league's attempt to win the support of labor during the next state political campaign. A mass meeting of labor men on Wednesday will decide whether a sympathetic strike of all the trades will be called.

## Strike Not Yet Settled

Pacific Telephone Company Unwilling  
to Reinstate Former Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—A settlement of the strike of the telephone employees is still held up because the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company is unable to agree with the workers in the matter of reinstatement of strikers in former positions. A delegation of women operators and wiremen is conferring with the mediation commission.

The workers after a conference with the commission in a mass meeting on Dec. 2, voted to return to work under a tentative agreement of four to 18 per cent increase to women workers, 12½ per cent increase to men workers, the recognition of the union and no discriminating among workers by the company because of the strike, with the reinstatement of former employees.

Oregon and Washington workers voted to call off the strike last week but have not yet returned to work. A further conference of telephone operators and electricians on the Pacific Northwest is to be held in Tacoma today. The mediation committee will investigate conditions in local shipyards and lumber mills during the coming week.

GERMAN PLOT TO  
UNDERMINE ARMY

Conditions Found at Raid of New  
Rochelle Halls Believed to Be  
Part of Organized Attempt to  
Pervert Morals of Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jacob and Herman Grab, Germans, who were arrested last Sunday morning in a raid by United States Marshal Thomas B. McCarthy on the saloons in New Rochelle which were selling liquors to uniformed United States soldiers have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury. They were arraigned together with four other proprietors of resorts in that town.

Jacob Grab was indicted for conspiracy to violate federal laws and his son Herman was indicted both on that charge and also for selling liquor to soldiers in Germania Hall, where Mr. McCarthy saw disgraceful scenes being enacted in what he believes is part of an organized attempt to undermine the morals and the welfare of enlisted men.

At the arraignment Charles E. Van Auker charged that the statements by the marshal were outrageously exaggerated, but the marshal said not one-tenth of the truth about New Rochelle had been told and it was just such men as Van Auker who made such conditions possible.

Van Auker is a former police judge of New Rochelle and is now acting as counsel for the Grabs. Lawrence S. Axman said that in the presence of both Judge Van Auker and of the Republican boss of New Rochelle, Jacob Grab, on Sunday morning, had been allowed to leave his cell after the marshal had ordered his imprisonment.

Mr. McCarthy said he thought his investigations would have to go no further, intimating that the New Rochelle authorities would now clean out such places. Antivice societies are interested and the possibility of a general grand jury investigation is being discussed.

The Mayor of New Rochelle denied that conditions are as bad as Marshal McCarthy states and that politicians and the police are mixed up in the affair. A member of the raiding party says that the police saw the Marshal's men remove the official numbers from their automobiles, and informed at least one of the resorts of the coming raid. A man who attended Germania Hall on Saturday night says the Marshal's details are exaggerated, describes the entertainment as a masquerade, and says he did not see liquor served to soldiers or sailors. Jacob Grab also charges exaggeration and says he will call the Marshal as a witness to compel him to make his statements under oath.

The Marshal told this bureau that the published charges as coming from him were correct.

William B. Greeley, president of the citizens' protective committee, an organization somewhat similar to the home guard, offers to give evidence of vice conditions in New Rochelle, and says they will be brought to Governor Whitman's attention.

## NEW PRIME MINISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy—Signor Orlando, the new Italian Prime Minister, com-

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biner his former office of Minister of the Interior with the premiership. He is a native of Sicily and a lawyer by profession. Signor Orlando formerly served under Giolitti as Minister of Education and as Minister of Justice; he was a member of Signor Salandra's Government, by which war was declared in May, 1915, and joined the Boselli Cabinet as Minister of the Interior. The conclusion of his recent speech in the Chamber, in which he declared that the enemy could be disarmed on condition that they, the Italians, gave proof of their unity, aroused great enthusiasm.

SUGAR BUYERS  
SEE EARLY RELIEF

Supplies From Cuba and Louisiana  
as Well as Beet Product  
From West Are Coming

During this month the shortage of sugar in New England is expected to be relieved chiefly through the arrival of Cuban raw sugars and the supply from Louisiana, say Boston sugar buyers. Another source of relief, they say, will be the beet sugars arriving from the West. These are already started and are expected to sell east of Pittsburgh and Buffalo at about 8.15 cents a pound, wholesale. The American Sugar Bulletin, in referring to these sugars says: "The sugar shipped from California should arrive between Dec. 15 and Dec. 20 and will be distributed by the refiners' committee in small lots to many buyers immediately on arrival."

Particular attention is paid to the Cuban situation in the last American Sugar Bulletin. In reviewing this phase of the industry the bulletin says, in part:

"The steamship lines which are co-operating with the United States Shipping Board for the carrying of raw sugars from Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States have had several conferences and it is announced that

the steamship interests are endeavoring to work out a satisfactory freight rate and service for handling the raw sugar from the coming Porto Rican and Cuban crops. In the meanwhile more centrals are beginning to grind in Cuba and new sugar is already reaching ports. In Porto Rico the Guanica Centrale started up on Monday last and new sugar from that island should be received at an early date."

Speaking of the sugar situation in the East of the United States, the bulletin says: "Altogether there are reports from many sections indicating that the most severe shortage has been relieved and that conditions will now improve."

The bulletin adds that 400 tons of the new 1917-1918 crop in Cuba have reached Cuban ports for shipment.

## SIMMONS COLLEGE

Henry Lefavour, president of Simmons College, is to be the guest of the Social Civics Club on Friday, when he will speak on "Social Legislation." A class in public speaking has been formed, and Mrs. Lewis Johnson, vice-president of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association, has volunteered to instruct the students in the art of public speaking. The fifth lecture in the series entitled "The Winning Weapon," was given yesterday by Miss Margery Smith, a member of the faculty of Simmons College. She chose for her subject, "Meat." Work for the Student Friendship Fund continues, and the total of the Y. M. C. A. pledges up to date is \$2302.

## SEIZURE OF PARCELS

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—A telegram from Cadiz states, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, that a French armed merchant ship has stopped near Gibraltar, the Spanish steamer, Victoria Eugenia, which had on board the singer, Mlle. Elodie, Teodorina, who is declared to be a friend of Count Luchburg, and that four parcels belonging to her were seized.

NAVAL RESERVE  
MEN NEEDED

Shortage in Their Number Ow-  
ing to Enrollment of Members  
in Other Branches of Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Owing to the enrollment of members of the naval reserve of the second district in other branches of naval service, the reservists are in need of 2000 men to maintain their maximum personnel. The other branches of the navy which have drawn the heaviest on the reserves are the Naval Radio School at Harvard, a number having been sent to the merchant marine, officially known as the naval auxiliary reserve, and those who have taken competitive examinations and received commissions as warrant officers.

A further draft on the naval reserves will be made shortly, when more competitive examinations will be held. These examinations are open to all those recommended by their commanding officers, which, if successfully passed, will entitle them to commissions as ensigns or to attend Annapolis or the school of the second district. Examinations are also taken every week, which give the men a chance to improve their ratings, and an opportunity to show what they have learned since being on active duty.

A large number of men have also been transferred to the naval reserve flying corps. If these men make good at the ground school, and successfully pass their pilot's examination, they are assured of commissions as flight ensigns in the flying corps.

The age limit for the naval reserve is from 18 to 57. Men are needed at once and will be placed on active duty as soon as they are enrolled.

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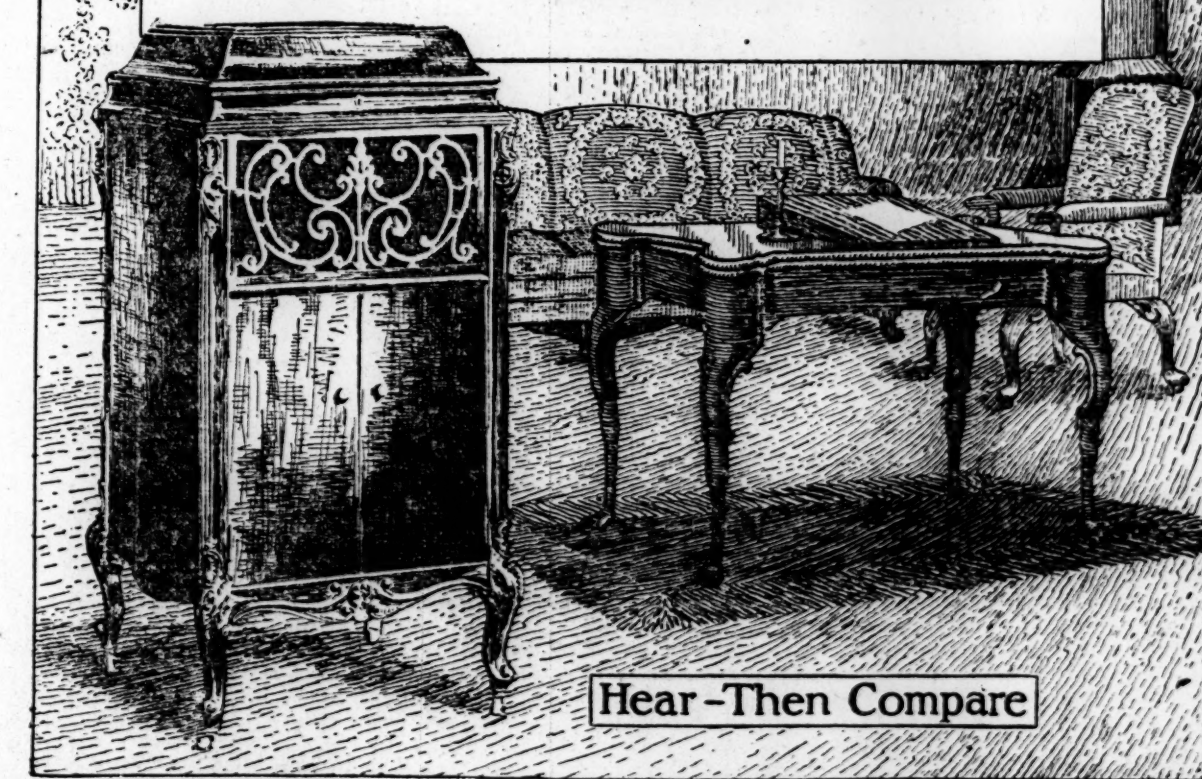
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## COLLECTIVISM IS ADVANCED BY WAR

Causes Explained by Mr. Walling, Who Shows Differences Between German State Socialism and Democratic Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The irreconcilable difference between the state socialism of Germany and democratic government ownership was set forth by William English Walling of New York, in his address on "Internationalism and Government Ownership," at the recent meeting of the National Public Ownership League. This prominent socialist author, who has made a special study of state socialism, after observing that the war had tremendously advanced the progress of collectivism or government ownership, inquired into the causes. The first was obvious, the necessity for the maximum degree of national industrial efficiency, which meant the organization and control of all important industries by the nation as a whole, that is, by the government. "But there is a second reason somewhat less familiar and almost as important," he continued. "Government ownership and collectivist social reform require that vast sums of capital should be absorbed and expended by governments, either in the form of taxes or loans. Up to the beginning of the present war nearly all governments devoted a large share of their incomes from loans and taxes for the purpose of military armament. Here we see the essential and inevitable opposition: collectivism versus militarism. If we have a society of democratic nations or a democratic league to enforce peace after the war, we shall have complete or partial disarmament. This means that vast sums in loans and taxes formerly going to militarism can then go to collectivism and related social reform policies.

"If collectivism is to predominate and take the place of militarism, militarism must be completely overthrown which means, of course, that Germany and the other autocratic governments allied with her must receive a 100 per cent defeat, and that peace must be dictated wholly and exclusively by the democratic nations, which can alone be trusted to frame a wholly liberal and democratic peace.

"A third and almost equally weighty reason why the victory of democracy in the war will lead toward collectivism is that, as the war proceeds, the ruling classes of every democratic nation are forced more and more to appeal to the good will of the masses. The whole-hearted support of the masses can be obtained only by very definite promises and instalments of radical social and democratic reforms, all working in the direction of democratic collectivism. And one of the chief kinds of reform now being promised and granted in part during the war is a strengthening of political democracy in every direction. This brings us back to collectivism. For the only fear of collectivism on the part of the masses has been their hostility to the militaristic state socialism of Germany and other autocratic countries. Once a radical political democracy of the Australian and New Zealand type is assured, all popular hostility to government ownership and the program of social reform making for the increased industrial efficiency of the individual will disappear.

"We now see that the complete victory of democracy in the present war gives the one great hope and the only early hope of collectivism.

The lot of the worker under German state socialism was then compared with conditions in this and other democratic nations. "In autocratic countries the right to strike is a mere phrase," said the speaker. "In Germany, Austria and Turkey, labor never goes as far as a revolt, knowing the utter hopelessness of any resistance to the existing autocracy. In the same way, the conditions of the workers under the governmentally owned industries of such countries is always inferior to the condition of the workers in the same industries in semi-democratic and relatively free countries like the United States and Australia.

"A leading form of collectivism," continued the speaker, "is social insurance. The social insurance system of the relatively democratic countries, Australia, Great Britain and France, are superior to those of the autocratic powers at nearly every point."

The socialist writer then turned to municipal social reform in Germany and Austria-Hungary. The powers of municipal government, he found, were in full and assured possession of the organized business interests. They maintained "a certain minimum state of physical health and efficiency—a minimum state far below the average maintained, without compulsion, by the relatively free working people of Great Britain, France and America."

"And finally," said Mr. Walling, "in the semi-democratic countries of Western Europe and America, the most important branch of the collectivism reform, namely, the public schools, are infinitely more available to the masses of the people than they are, or ever could be in any autocratic country. The point of view of the majority of our organized and intelligent working people is, that if collectivist reform is what they have in Germany, then we want none of it here."

## FRANCE AND HEROIC CAPTAIN GUYNEMER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The wave of feeling that has spread through the land with regard to the heroic Captain Guynemer, the champion "As" of the

French aerial fleet and the most famous of all the flying men of this country, is not to be overlooked or dismissed as a matter of mere noble sentiment. What is noticeable now is the solidification, or making permanent, as it were, of this feeling, and it is clear now, as it could not be in the days immediately following the last flight of Guynemer, that he is to be held up to the youth of France and to the people of the world for ages after the war.

France indeed has not been wanting in great heroes of the war, but the spirit of the nation is attaching itself more ardently to this one hero than any other. The Chamber of Deputies itself has taken the lead in the matter, by passing a resolution in solemn silence, every deputy upon his feet, in these terms: "The Chamber invites the Government to place in the Pantheon an inscription destined to perpetuate the memory of the Captain Guynemer, symbol of the aspirations and the enthusiasms of the army of the nation." The Chamber gave such ardent attention to this matter as never to any other hero of the war. And the example of the Chamber has spread to every corner of the country and through every class of society. In the shops and in the fields, they tarry to tell a story of the great captain of the N. 3 Flying Squadron that goes by the name of the "Cigogne" or stork, who was rejected for the army, but who persisted and, after going through the flying school at Pau, passed into the Cigognes, was received at first among his colleagues with much doubt, for he was shy of manner, ultra modest, and evidently a weakling; who quickly became respected, loved, and admired; who showed a fearlessness and resource that even in France were exceptional; who displayed a nerve of steel, and such skill in the air and marvelous ability with his gun, as made all the other Cigognes stand back in wonderment and then declare their affection. Soon he had more aerial fighting successes to his credit, in the way of enemy aeroplanes thrown hors de combat than any other French aviator, and so it was to the end.

The Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts has intimated that he wishes the youth of the country to be associated with the national homage rendered to Captain Guynemer and his companions in arms, and has addressed to the head of every school in the country a note from which the following extract is taken: "The name of Guynemer will be associated with those who in our history are the object of the admiration and training of our youth; like Barra, of whom he was scarcely senior, and the young generals of the revolution: Hoche, Marceau, Kleber, who like our soldiers of today, were the defenders of the country and the champions of liberty."

In all this, and in much more, we see the characteristic exaltation of France in this new homage that she makes. Paris and the country insist, as a peculiar sense the Guynemer lives through his example and inspiration. Memories of him are stirred in many quarters. In the Rue Le Peletier is a brave little institution, known as "L'Esperance," which exists for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. Here things are made and received and sold for the good of the suffering heroes. One of the vice-presidents, Mme. Ambroise Thomas, has been making a collection of the gloves of famous personages who have written their names upon them, and these are being sold for the benefit of the funds. And she has two gloves signed in the name of "Guynemer." They are to be sold, singly or separately to the highest bidder.

Just now there is an exhibition at the Invalides the "Vieux Charles" which for long was the favorite aeroplane of the famous aviator, and every day a crowd jostles in the Court of Honor to look upon the great bird which they say so often led the young hero to victory. It is a biplane with a wing-spread of about seven meters and weighs 460 kilos, carrying a machine-gun. The tricolor is on the wings and the rudder, and the stork, the "cigogne," the name given to the squadron to which he belonged, is painted in khaki color on the body of the car. Last February Guynemer abandoned this machine in favor of one that was faster and better armed, and with which he accomplished prodigious feats which won him immortal fame. But he always loved his "Vieux Charles" the best, and he exhibited the most marvelous skill and dexterity in handling it. This is sufficiently indicated by the fact that it was only hit three times, twice on the right wing and once on the rudder. Guynemer once said, "I never receive bullets; I do not allow my adversaries time to fire!"

Public and permanent commemorations are being arranged in many places. Notably the executive committee of the Aero Club of France and of the Aeronautical League of France have joined for the purpose of organizing a national subscription for a great monument. These societies voted 10,000 francs on their own account to begin with, and subscriptions amounting instantly raised the amount to 25,000 francs.

This matter has called for detailed explanation, because it is not so much a case of simple homage, as a veritable national movement. France has officially and earnestly taken Guynemer as the immortal emblem, and she encourages herself by contemplation of it.

## NEW LIBERAL ASSOCIATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—Both the executive committee of the Scottish Liberal Association and that of the Scottish Women's Liberal Federation held separate meetings in Glasgow at which it was unanimously agreed to recommend their central and local associations to cooperate in the formation of new associations composed of both men and women to take the place of the present separate organizations for the two sexes.

## NEW YORK WOMEN AND LIQUOR ISSUE

First Exercise of Suffrage by Newly Enfranchised Voters Will Be at Election That Is to Deal With This Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The fact that the first exercise of the suffrage by the newly enfranchised women voters of New York will be at a special election next spring which deals with the liquor question exclusively, will force all women's organizations to face and deal with the liquor issue, no matter how much they have desired to escape it," according to William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York.

Believing that women are naturally stronger for prohibition than men, and recognizing their organization in the recent suffrage campaign, the Anti-Saloon League has now created a department of organization and has placed it in charge of Miss Adella Potter of Brooklyn, formerly an organizer for the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Miss Potter has been organizing women for suffrage activities for several years in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and lately in New York, where her special field has been in the churches. Thus she has been getting in touch with the very people whom the Anti-Saloon League considers its natural constituency. Although she will not limit her activities to women, Miss Potter will lay particular stress upon work among all women's organizations which are not specifically devoted to temperance work. She will be known as organization superintendent of the league.

The 500,000 or so women who will automatically become duly qualified voters in New York City on Jan. 1, 1918, will not, however, have a voice in such a special election unless, according to the Hill-Wheeler local option law which was passed at the last session of the State Legislature, 25 per cent of the duly qualified electorate of the city sign a petition to that effect. If such a petition shall be achieved, the residents of New York City will vote next April on the question whether or not they will vote the following spring on the actual question of prohibition. Many prohibition leaders are not interested in having such a vote taken in the city this year, for if Greater New York should pass a law to take such a vote and the prohibition amendment were lost, it could not be resubmitted for action until a period of five years had elapsed.

Mr. Anderson points out that as the liquor traffic fought woman suffrage, women owe it no political obligations, but are free to deal with the question on its merits. It is his opinion that the mothers, wives and sisters of the men in the army and navy are especially strong for prohibition, during the war, at least.

Miss Potter's work, according to an announcement of the Anti-Saloon League, will include organizing the assembly districts with reference to the legislative election next fall. Just now she will busy herself with enlisting women's clubs and similar organizations and in asking congressmen from New York to vote next month for the submission of the National Prohibition Amendment, preparatory to organizing in the congressional districts against Republican members of Congress who are making common cause with Tammany in trying to protect the liquor traffic at Washington this winter in defiance of the sentiment of their own temperance constituencies up-State.

## AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST ORGAN ON GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, (via Berne).—The Vienna Arbeiterzeitung, the organ of the Austrian Socialists, recently passed the following comment on modern Germany:

The curse of the German nation is its unfortunate history. The weak-willed German nation in 1848 sought its union and liberation by revolution. This bourgeois revolution already collapsed morally in the Paulskirche, and practically also in 1849. . . . It was denied to the German nation to find its rebirth along such paths; it was united—partially united—by the counter-revolutionary force of arms, in a war of dynasties, and these historical facts have stamped the character of the German Constitution and the German outlook for the last half century! German thought was overburdened thereby with a load of traditions. With the purple of the Roman emperors, whereas American presidents wear the civilian's coat; with the hierarchic system of the Byzantine emperors, whereas one day a week the President of the United States shakes hand with every citizen who visits him; with the coronation insignia of Charles the Great, whereas the presidents wield, for the most part, the journalist's pen; with the romanticism of the Crusaders, whereas the presidents steep themselves in the statistics of industry and commerce; with the magic of the Parzifal saga, whereas the presidents engage in scuffles with the trusts. The list of these mischievous traditions could be continued indefinitely. It is these that catch the eye of the outer world so much, and, thanks to them, the nation that once ranked as a nation of thinkers and poets, and had long become a nation of manufacturers and merchants—it is to the bourgeoisie alone, and not to the proletariat, that reference is made—made its political appearance in the world as the weak, submissive retinue of martial kings who strode conquering through the world.

This seeming—for it was only seeming—was nourished by the guild of classical schoolmasters and professors, maintained by the tribe of courtiers, persistently enlarged upon by gold-bedecked officials of all grades, and elevated into a national ideology by the sect of the Pan-Germans. The German citizen who manufactured, the German peasant who plowed, the German laborer who hammered, had no part therein; the one feasted his eyes vacantly on the frippery, the second tolerated it, the third protested, but the fatal seeming remained. But unfortunately it did not stop forever at the mere seeming—when war broke out it began at once to take on the hue of actuality. The marvelous strength and industry of the nation, which proved itself great beyond all expectation in defending the domestic hearth, was decided as Germanic world-conquest, and appeared to the outer world—the march of the Huns!

## NOTABLE DEBATE IN ITALIAN CHAMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROME, Italy.—The fall of the Boselli Ministry was practically a foregone conclusion, and it occasioned no surprise. The debate which culminated in the adverse vote was a notable one, in which several of the ministers in the outgoing Government "scored marked successes. Indeed, the Tribuna says that it may seem contradictory that, after such individual successes on the part of various ministers, the Government should fall, the fact being that while the Chamber warmly approved of the work of several of the ministers, it found a lack of coordination in the work of the Government as a whole, and wished to make a selection of those ministers of whom it approved. For some months it has been stated at intervals in the press that the chief objection to a change of government lay in the difficulty of securing a better one at the present time. It has seemed, in fact, to be a case of "Ratier hear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of" on the part of a section of public opinion. In the course of a notable speech which attracted much attention, Signor Nitti accused the Government of being too large, and deprecated the number of ministers without portfolios. His speech, which was of a markedly conciliatory character, has, on the whole, been very favorably received by the press, although the criticism that it was over-conciliatory toward certain elements, such as the official Socialists, has been made, and exception has been taken to his statement that the minority who declared war should have assimilated the majority.

The Corriere della Sera, however, says that, if only for an hour, Signor Nitti almost succeeded in reconciling the different elements in the Chamber, in a common feeling of the need of the present and of the future, and of the urgent call to duty. The Giornale d'Italia says that Signor Nitti's speech, although not enthusiastically interventionist, had helped to support the irresistible conclusion, irresistible even to such moderate supporters of the war as Signor Nitti, that no peace is possible while the Central Empires refuse to recognize justice and right. Signor Nitti also maintained the necessity for Italy's unreserved cooperation with the Allies and the need for victory at any cost. The same article says that when the Socialists tried to assert, during Signor Nitti's speech, that the war was a mistake, the speaker, who cannot be accused of being a "bitter-ender," replied that it was a necessity, and that when he went on to show that revolution was impossible in Italy because it would bring want and disaster, the Socialists dared make no further interruptions.

Signor Orlando's speech achieved a great success, although there are certain critics who see in it an insufficiently uncompromising attitude toward some of the extreme neutralist elements. The speech of Baron Sonnino was awaited with great interest, and listened to by a crowded house with close attention. His examination of the papal note has come in for a considerable amount of criticism in the clericalist press. The Observatore Romano devotes to it a long article, which is said to have a semi-official character. It states that, with regard to the question of damage caused by the war and of indemnities, the Holy See proposed mutual condonation on general lines, except in special cases. Belgium was among these special cases and this, it asserts, was stated officially, not in an interview with the Cardinal Secretary of State which never took place, but in general terms in the papal proposals.

## INDIANS URGED TO SUPPORT WAR

TOPEKA, Kan.—Carrying the United States flag unfurled from New York to San Francisco to encourage the American Indians, at all interluding reservations, to give their fullest support to the national Government in waging war against Germany, is the work of Chief Mexes, a native Apache Indian, and his wife, Princess Lone Feather, according to the Topeka Capital. Chief Mexes and Princess Lone Feather are making the transcontinental trip under the auspices of the councils of American Indians.

## MINERS WORK ON SUNDAY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A special to the Ledger from Shamokin states that for the first time in the history of that region collieries and washeries were operated Sunday.

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## CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE NEEDS

Dean of Institution for Girls in Turkey Tells of Its Aim to Help the People Under Increasingly Difficult Conditions

Constantinople College, an American institution for girls at Constantinople, Turkey, is making an effort to carry on relief work in addition to training its students, and in a statement made by Louise B. WaNace, Ph. D., dean of the college, she states that more than 400 girls have been enrolled during the past year. The preparatory department has been the largest in the history of the school, and eager young women, many from Bulgaria, have pursued the different courses in spite of the uncertainty and isolation of war-time. The college has curtailed its activities but little, and the students have taken a keen interest in the Christian Association and in relief work as well as in their studies. Living conditions in Constantinople continue to be increasingly difficult, for food is scarce and very expensive, and fuel is hard to obtain, in consequence of which the college is practicing every economy.

Isolation of foreigners in the city is more complete than ever. News, letters and papers are carefully censored, and much inconvenience has been caused because of the prohibitive cost of the very necessities of existence. Paper money is the only kind that is now used in Constantinople, as all gold, silver, and even copper have long since disappeared. Turkish money also has depreciated greatly, and in addition to these difficulties, many belonging to the American community in Constantinople, including one of the trustees, felt it wise to leave the city shortly after the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

Many of the graduates of the school have become fitted to earn their livelihood, and many have engaged in social work. At this period, the institution aims to think less of culture and more of service. With a strong staff trained in practical arts, sanitation, agriculture, forestry and homemaking, the college can give much material assistance. During the next few years the college aims to be a great relief station, a power house for practical salvation to the people in need. Samuel T. Dutton, with offices at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is treasurer of the college, and is receiving contributions so urgently needed for the institution. He has been engaged in work for the Armenian and Syrian relief during the past two years and he is thus well informed concerning the conditions in Constantinople.

## POSSIBLE CHANGES IN RUSSO-INDIAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—At a meeting of the East Indian Association, held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, a paper on "The Possibilities of Russo-Indian Trade Relations" was read by Baron A. Heyking, former Russian Consul-General.

M. Nabokoff, Chargé d'Affaires at the Russian Embassy, who was in the chair, spoke of the many difficulties, both practical and political, that had existed in the past to hinder the development of trade between India and Russia, the political difficulties having proved even more formidable than those which were practical. They had been overcome, he said, largely owing to the energy and foresight of Baron Heyking. The Anglo-Russian agreement had been signed in 1907. The war had removed all the factors which had in the past militated against the expansion of Russo-Indian trade, and they were now permitted to indulge in the vision of a great railway loading cargoes in Northern Russian ports and discharging them in Madras. They might even see airships carrying goods to and from the two countries. Such a development was a foregone conclusion if the nations at the end of the war showed the same steadfast genius in constructive as they were then displaying in destructive work.

Baron Heyking said that two such colossal economic units as Russia and India, endowed with most favorable climatic conditions, and a fertile soil containing the mineral resources which were essential for industry and manufacture, situated on the same continent, at no very great distance apart, must necessarily come into close economic contact with each other. Among the adverse circumstances

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The Place to Keep Your Savings or Checking Account

which had hampered the expansion of Indo-Russian trade relations in the past, the political factor had played a very considerable part. India had mistrusted Russia, always fearing a possible invasion from the north. Not only the Anglo-Russian agreement with regard to Central Asia, but more especially the Russian Revolution, had brought about an entire change in this respect. There was now no longer any tendency on the part of Russia toward aggression and aggrandizement at the expense of her neighbors.

Lack of means of communications had been another great hindrance in the development of Russo-Indian trade, and so had the German middleman, who was now out of the competition and must be kept out of it. After reviewing the various directions in which trade might be stimulated, Baron Heyking said that India had nothing to lose and much to gain from the growth of trade with Russia, and the people of Lancashire had nothing to fear from Russian trade in India. For some time to come, Russia would not be in a position to compete with Great Britain in the importation of manufactured goods, and even if she were able to do so, Great Britain would not be the loser, as the Indian market could accommodate both.

Mr. D. T. Chadwick, former trade commissioner to the Government of India in Russia, expressed appreciation of the interest that was still being taken by two former Russian consuls in questions of Indian trade. M. Nabokoff said a few words in conclusion referring to the warmth with which every British expression of hope and faith in the emergence of Russia from her present ordeal was received in Russia.

## WOMEN TRACTOR DRIVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—Such a good response to the appeal for women to work farm tractors has been received that more will not be needed for some time. One hundred women have been chosen from among the candidates to form the first detachment, and they are to go out with their tractors soon. Preference has been given to candidates having a knowledge of machinery and running repairs, who have worked heavy machinery and have done general work on a farm. They are to be taught to use the Ford tractor, which has the advantage of being lighter than those hitherto used. The life will entail much traveling about, and will call for endurance and adaptability on the part of the women. They are to be paid at the same rate as the men whose places they are taking. The news that the Food Production Department has gained permission from the treasury to include a warm woolen jersey in the outfit of the women working on the land under the land army scheme, will be welcomed, since last winter, as no greatcoat was included in the government outfit, the girls had to wear their own heavy coats.

## NEW ORDER ON MILK SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—Under the Milk Factories (Restriction) Order, just made by the Food Controller, no creamery, condenser or other milk factory of any kind may acquire from Nov. 15 a greater output of milk than was coming in on Dec. 31, 1916, or Aug. 31, 1917, whichever was the greater. A return of the quantities coming in on those dates, and on Oct. 24 of this year, must be made to the Food Controller on forms that may be obtained from the secretary, Ministry of Food, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S. W. 1.

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LATEST OFFICIAL  
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

cessation of the almost continuous German counter-attacks of the past few days in the Cambrai sector. He reported enemy artillery active in the neighborhood of Bourlon and Moeuvres, during the night, but "no further artillery activity."

## Cambrai Fighting Summarized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Yesterday's fighting on the Cambrai sector was again of the greatest severity, although mostly confined to the southern flank of Sir Julian Byng's recent push. The Germans again launched huge masses of effectives in their old-fashioned massed formation tactics, and the execution wrought by the concentrated British artillery, rifle and machine-gun fire, is said to have been excessive. Maps found on German prisoners show that the attack had ambitious objectives, and although at one or two points the British line was modified by a few hundred yards' withdrawal, in no sector can the Germans claim a further definite success, as the British line stands relatively unmoved since Friday last. The only advantage the alterations give to the Germans is greater freedom in massing troops behind the Scheldt Canal from Marnieres to Vendhuile. The reports again mention the exploits of American engineers in helping to restore the critical situation at Gouzeaucourt in Friday's battle. Accounts of the fighting all describe the German claims, regarding the capture of British prisoners and guns as excessively exaggerated. The British line on the southern portion of the salient now runs in front of Cantaing, along the west bank of the Scheldt Canal, crossing the Scheldt in front of Maroing, including the east bank to the neighborhood of Marnieres Station, thence almost due south round La Vacquerie, behind Gonnelleux in front of Gauche Wood and thence to the original line.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German War Office on Monday issued the following statement:

Western theater: Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Early on Sunday after a violent drumfire during a moonlight night, the British with strong forces attacked our positions at and north of Passchendaele. Thuringian and Hessian troops threw back the enemy forces in a sharp counter-attack and took 60 prisoners. After the attack had been beaten off, the firing died down, but increased again at times in the evening to considerable violence.

The battlefield near Cambrai was the scene of artillery activity of a lively nature only in a few sectors. In the evening the enemy troops attacked and there was violent fighting during the night.

A British local attack at La Vacquerie broke down. In a counter-attack nine guns and 15 machine guns were captured. The number of prisoners taken since Friday has increased to 6000 and the guns to 100.

Front of the German Crown Prince—In the Argonne, after successful enterprises, prisoners were brought in.

Front of Archduke Albrecht—Lively enemy activity in Ihaner Valley and in Sundgau continues. In the last three days our opponents lost in aerial fighting and by gunfire from the ground 27 airplanes and two captive balloons.

Eastern front: In many sectors of the Russian front a local armistice has been agreed to by several divisions. The Russian army in the region from the Pripiet to south of the Lipa, and several Russian general commands have decided upon it at once. Further negotiations are pending. A Russian deputation has arrived at the command of General Feld Marshall Prince Leopold of Bavaria with the object of bringing about a general armistice.

In Macedonia and Italy there is nothing to report.

The supplementary report last night says:

To the southwest of Cambrai there were local successful engagements. From other fronts nothing has been received.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British War Office on Monday issued the following report: Hostile attacks delivered on Sunday against our positions in the neighborhood of Moeuvres were repulsed after sharp fighting.

Successful minor encounters during the night in the neighborhood of Bourlon resulted in the capture by London troops of twelve German machine guns and a number of prisoners.

Beyond considerable artillery activity by both sides on the southern battle front there is nothing further to report.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

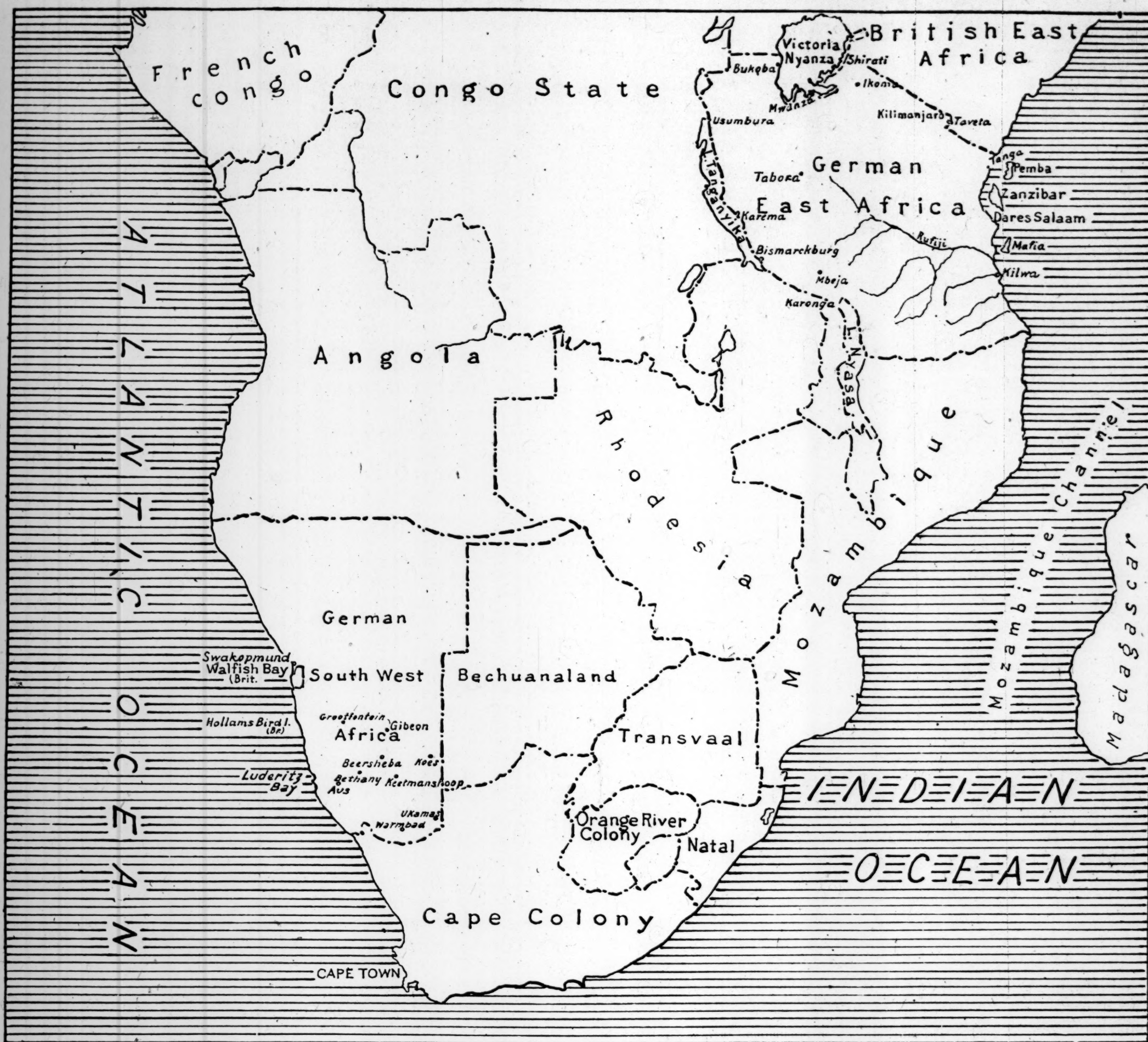
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official report issued on Monday reads:

In the region of St. Quentin and north of Fossevaux Wood enemy troops, who raided our small posts, were successfully repulsed.

Between the Amiette and the Aisne, in the region east of Rheims and on the right bank of the Meuse there was somewhat violent artillery activity in the course of the night. The cannonading was intermittent on the remainder of the front.

The official communication issued last night says:

There was great military activity in some of the sectors north of the Chemin des Dames. The artillery action was intermittent on the right bank of the Meuse. After a violent bombardment the enemy forces delivered an attack against our positions north of Flirey. Our fire checked and drove back the enemy troops, who



South Africa

German East Africa has been completely cleared of enemy troops by British and Belgian forces, and the small German force which has succeeded in making its escape has taken refuge in Mozambique, Portuguese territory, where measures are being taken to deal with it. With the capture of this East African colony, the whole of the German overseas possessions have passed into the hands of the Allies.

suffered heavy losses. Prisoners remained in our hands.

In the Vosges attempted raids against our small posts in the neighborhood of Viols completely failed.

Belgian communication: The usual artillery actions took place on Sunday and today.

Eastern theater, Dec. 2: There was moderate artillery activity along the Vardar and north of Monastir.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Italian War Office issued on Monday a statement which reads:

The whole front of the fighting on Sunday was very limited.

Large enemy forces reported in a movement along their lines of communication on the Asiago Plateau and between the Brenta and the Piave kept out of range of our batteries. There were intense and prolonged artillery actions at Pasubio, in the Meletta region, and on the slope north of Monte Grappa Massif.

Effective concentrations of fire were directed by us against the enemy troops in Nos Valley and on the southern slopes of Monte Pertica. Enemy patrols with machine guns were put to flight at Monte Tondarecar and in the Montefenera region. On the plain of the Piave we captured some enemy boats, near Fagare.

In the coastal region there was frequent artillery fire and intense patrol activity.

SAFETY COMMITTEE  
TRANSFER IS DELAYED

Proposed transfer of \$3500 by appropriation to the department of public works to pay for teaming and plowing done for the Boston Public Safety Committee, was before the Boston City Council yesterday and approval was refused pending the appearance of Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee, to explain this request.

A report from the Boston Finance Commission was received, approving the request of David B. Shaw, commissioner of penal institutions, for an appropriation of \$8000 for forage for the horses, cattle and pigs kept on Deer Island.

An order was passed, calling on the corporation counsel for an opinion whether it is within the power of the council and the Mayor to accept at this time chapter 402 of the Acts of 1904, a special act empowering the city government to pension the signal men in the Boston police department after 25 years service.

ARCHITECTS PLAN  
FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Architecture and building methods in the United States are being studied by two architects in the service of Belgium and France in the movement for reconstruction of the parts of those countries that have been devastated by war. One of these architects, Prof. Victor Horta, of Belgium, last night addressed members of the Archaeological Institute of America, in the Public Library. His subject was, "The Cathedrals and Civic Buildings of Belgium and Northern France."

With Prof. Thomas Hastings of France, Prof. Horta is touring the United States. The reconstruction of railroads will be first undertaken by Belgium, and then the villages will be rebuilt. In some localities two villages may be made into one, Professor Horta said, to lessen the expense of maintaining schools and other institutions. Though the new construction will be thoroughly modern, each village will have its individual character.

## AIRCRAFT WOODWORKERS WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—To meet the urgent need for increased output of aircraft, the Minister of Munitions recently appointed a representative committee to consider the whole position of aircraft woodworkers, as to rates of wages and working conditions. The committee recommended the introduction of systems of payment by results, coupled with the establishment of standard district rates, for skilled woodworkers. With regard to the latter point, the Minister of Munitions has decided to make an order fixing the standard rates for carpenters and joiners, cabinet makers or coach makers, whichever may be the highest, with a minimum of 1s. per hour, as from Nov. 1. This means that the minimum rate for such men in London will be 1s. 3d. per hour. The new rate will include any war bonus that has been given up to date, but will not prejudice men who already have more favorable terms. The other main feature of the order will be the establishment of overtime rules and other working conditions. In regard to payment by results the Minister has indicated that he will approve and support any satisfactory system that may be introduced by mutual agreement between the employers and workmen in any aircraft establishment.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Trials for the Ider play closed yesterday at Radcliffe College. The play is "The Maker of Dreams," a pantomime, and it will be given in

the Agassiz Theater on Dec. 20. The holiday supper is to take place in the lunch room after the performance. This is the first week that the Radcliffe war relief work room has been entirely controlled by the students. Student instructors, taking the place of those furnished by the headquarters, are to be responsible for all work turned out in this department. Rehearsals for "Iolanthe," to be presented Friday and Saturday, Dec. 7 and 8, by the Radcliffe Choral Society and the Harvard Glee Club, are in progress. The sophomore class voted yesterday to continue the custom of having class rings.

## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following army orders have been issued:

The following officers will report to officer in charge of the War Risk Insurance Bureau: Maj. Henry D. Lindsey, Capt. Stuart Benson, officers reserve corps; Capt. Robert A. Hastings, Capt. Gerard B. Hoppin, Capt. Richard A. Waldo, Capt. Forsyth Wickes, infantry, national army; First Lieut. Nigel Cholmeley Jones, field artillery, national army.

Second Lieut. William A. Marsh, signal corps, will proceed to San Antonio. The resignation, by temporary Second Lieut. John A. Nelson, 41st infantry, of his commission, is accepted.

First Lieut. Maurice Clark, aviation section, signal reserve corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Morrison, Va.

Capt. Eleuthere P. Dupont, ordnance reserve corps, is assigned to active duty in the grade of first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Ferdinand Seegbaum, First Lieut. Walter G. Thomas, First

HOLIDAY  
B-O-O-K-S

We have books for all ages and to suit all inclinations, and our saleswomen will cheerfully assist customers in their selections.

STEWART & CO.  
In Connection With James McCrory & Co., New York  
Howard and Lexington Streets  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
We Give and Redeem the Valuable  
Surety Coupons

Lieut. Robert Swartout, signal reserve corps, are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Morrison, Va.

Capt. Fred G. Stewart, ordnance reserve corps, is assigned to active duty and will take station at Manila, P. I.

## PRESIDENT GIVEN SHELL CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The shell case which held the first shot fired by United States artillerymen on the western front has been presented to President Wilson by the party of congressmen who recently made a visit to the battlefields. The shell case was presented at the request of Major

HUTZLER BROTHERS  
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The kind you would have in your home.  
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In Variety Enough to Make Selection Easy  
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General William L. Siebert and given in the name of the first division, American Expeditionary Forces, France.

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& Company  
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STRATTON SHIRTMAKER  
229 N. Liberty St.  
JUST ARRIVED—LARGE LINE NEW  
SHIRTS. PRICES—\$2.25, \$2.75,  
\$3.25. LESS 10% CASH 30 DAYS.  
DON'T FORGET US ON  
Underwear, Neckwear, Hosiery  
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FAMILY GROCERIES  
254 W. Biddle St., BALTIMORE  
Opp. Richmond Market  
VORE—A Dainty Vanilla Flavor,  
15c and 25c

EAST AFRICA CLEAR  
OF GERMAN FORCES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An official statement issued last night says that German East Africa has been completely cleared of enemy forces.

The text of the statement reads: "Telegraphing under date of Dec. 1, Gen. van Doventer (commander of the military forces in East Africa) has reported that reconnaissances have definitely established that German East Africa is completely cleared of the enemy. Thus the whole of German overseas possessions have passed into our hands and those of our Belgian allies. Only a small German force now remains in being. This has taken refuge in adjoining Portuguese territory and measures are being taken to deal with it."

German East Africa is the largest and most important colonial possession of Germany. It lies on the east coast of Africa, and has a coast line of 620 miles. It is bounded on the north by British East Africa, on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the south by Portuguese East Africa and British Central Africa, on the southwest by Rhodesia, and on the west by Belgian Congo. A part of the western boundary extends north and south through the middle of the Lake Tanganyika; another part of it is washed by the northeastern portion of Lake Nyassa; the northern boundary crosses Victoria Nyanza in latitude 1 degree south. The area is estimated at 384,170 square miles, almost double the size of Germany. The small island of Mafikeng, off the coast, also belongs to the colony.

The German East African campaign began early in 1915, when the country was invaded by a British force including South African troops under Gen. Jan Christian Smuts from the north and by a Belgian and Portuguese force from the south and west. The Germans had previously attacked British territory, but after two weeks of hard fighting they were driven back behind their own frontiers and the conquest of German East Africa was begun. Progress since then has been steady, and it was recently announced by the British commander that preparations were being made for the final drive. With its successful achievement the last German colony has been brought entirely under allied control.

## SUNDAY CLOSING IN ALABAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SELMAN, Ala.—At a mass meeting of merchants of this city, resolutions were passed closing all business houses on Sunday, including drug stores, newspaper stands and every other place of business. The action followed the indictment by the Dallas County Grand Jury of every druggist in the city charged with violating the Sunday law. The ruling will be enforced absolutely, it has been announced.

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Superior  
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Shop at a Man's Store  
Choose your Christmas gifts at the store where men shop for themselves.  
The QUALITY SHOP  
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Henderson's  
20 Script Engraved Cards and Plate..... 70c  
20 Solid Old English Cards and Plate..... \$1.45  
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Wedding Invitations and Announcements.  
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EVER SHARP PENCILS  
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VERY BEST GROCERIES  
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A Garden in Your House  
Plant Stand with drip pan, \$9.75.  
Loosen one bolt and the entire  
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Write for our Catalog—FREE  
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## TEMPERANCE WORK IN FRANCE IS URGED

Observer of Conditions at the  
Front Says Soldiers of United  
States Must Be Saved From  
Use of Light Wines

Immediate steps must be taken by the people of the United States to save the soldiers in France from taking up the use of so-called light intoxicants, was the declaration of the Rev. Ernest G. Guthrie of Boston, who has just returned from the front, to a gathering of business and professional men, at luncheon at the Boston City Club yesterday under the auspices of the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy.

Plans were discussed for making soldiers and sailors acquainted with the harmful effects of liquor drinking and for raising \$10,000 for this educational work. Daniel A. Polling, associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, told of the work of the committee. James D. Henderson presided.

Mr. Guthrie said that the absence of non-alcoholic beverages such as are sold here at soda fountains, and the lack of cold water tempted American soldiers in France to partake of the cooled light wines.

"The reputation of Americans is at stake in France," said Mr. Guthrie, "for the French, now leaning somewhat upon our arms, regards our fighters as their deliverers, and believe them to be quite as noble and worthy as was our purpose in entering the war."

The American Army, said the speaker, is showing all observers that an abstaining army is superior as a military machine to any that may be given intoxicants or allowed to obtain them while out of the trenches.

Mr. Guthrie said the people of the United States must begin to realize the part they should play in this movement to abolish alcohol from soldiers' lives. Neglect, because of other duties, is no excuse for not taking part in the movement which means so much to the success of American arms abroad.

He said the care we are exercising for the men in the training camps here should be exercised abroad. He regretted, he said, that the public is not guarding as zealously those who are standing to meet the foe as those who are learning the rudiments of warfare.

Daniel A. Polling, associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, said the success of the work being done by the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy was due, to some extent, to the following out of the plan of the founders, who realized that old-fashioned methods of fighting temperance would prove ineffective. Therefore, new data were gathered, old literature was set aside and new was written, some leaflets being the work of reputable authors. These men, instead of attacking ardent liquors, exposed the insidiousness of light wines. He said the method of treating the cause of temperance appealed to the soldiers' sense of patriotism, and that they do not, while studying statistics and listening to lectures and watching the stereomograph, realize that they are being preached a temperance sermon. The purpose of the present campaign is not to say "Don't," but to lead.

## LIVERPOOL LIBRARIES AND YOUNG READERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LIVERPOOL, England.—The fact that greater use had been made of the Liverpool Public Libraries during the past year by the public generally and by children in particular, was brought out by Alderman James Head in his address at the final meeting of the Liverpool Library Museum and Arts Committee for the current municipal year.

There was, he said, at the present time a movement for the supply of technical literature. The libraries had been issuing large numbers of this class of book for many years, and during the past year the whole of the stocks of the technical books in the branch libraries had been revised, obsolete editions marked for canceling, and arrangements made for the purchase of new works. In the commercial reference library 5722 volumes, exclusive of periodicals, had been consulted since the library was opened on Aug. 1, and up to Oct. 20, an average of over 120 per day. Those figures might be considered distinctly satisfactory. That the reference library had been visited by the chief librarians of Glasgow, Manchester, Leeds and Newcastle, and letters asking for information relative to the library had come from all parts of the United Kingdom; while letters and gifts of maps and publications, and so forth, had also been received from various parts of the world. Although efforts had been made to assure the general public that the Commercial Reference Library was free and open to all, many people still seemed to think that there was some subscription, entrance fee or membership in connection with it. There was, of course, nothing of the sort. The committee hoped to make this library a most useful and valuable institution to every commercial or business man, and no effort in that direction would be spared.

Alderman Head then spoke of the extraordinary increase that had taken place in the number of juvenile readers who attended for books at many of the public libraries since the longer evenings had begun, which was far above the average. Within the last three months new tickets had been issued to 5723 children at the Everton, Toxteth, Kensington, Kirkdale and Rawdon branch libraries. Compared with October, 1915, there were now 5332 more juvenile readers on the

books of these branches. He believed that this was partially due to the teachers in the elementary schools recommending the libraries to their pupils. He and the chief librarian had found on a visit to half a dozen libraries that the book distributing spaces were literally crammed with children, seven or eight rows deep. The committee had decided upon the purchase of a considerable number of new books for young people for each library.

## MR. BRYAN WOULD END BEER MAKING

Former United States Cabinet  
Member Says Brewers Spend  
Money to Silence the Press

If it was necessary to save the grain that went to the making of whiskey, it is just as necessary to save the amount that goes to the making of beer, in the opinion of William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, speaking last night in Tremont Temple, Boston.

The brewers, he said, spend more money every year to influence the Government and subsidize the press than was spent by the distillers. Referring to the present advertising activity of the brewers, he said:

"My friends, this advertising is not used so much for its effect upon the reader as for its effect upon the newspaper. The object of the brewers is to silence the press. That is going on right now, and the Government has held that this kind of advertising does not violate the law passed by the last Congress. But I hope that this Congress will immediately broaden the law and prevent this attempt to bribe the press of the United States."

"Brewers and distillers have been partners in crime for generations. Now as they are approaching the end of their wicked career it is cruel to separate these boon companions."

Mr. Bryan called for unity of the people in the conduct of the war. He urged that Americans be not impatient with Russia. "Her face is toward the dawn," he said, "and unless miracles transpire that country of the East will within a short time be one great republic and will do more than anything else in exerting a wholesome influence on the nations about her."

The subject of Mr. Bryan's address was "Whither Are We Drifting?—Man's Relation to Government, Society and God." Discussing man's relation to government, he strongly indorsed the initiative and referendum, speaking of it as the greatest advance in democratic government in 100 years.

## MILK ISSUE NOW IN FEDERAL CONTROL

Commission for New England  
to Take Up Question of Farmers'  
and Distributing Prices

With the appointment by the Food Administration of the United States of a regional milk commission for New England, the entire milk situation in six states, passed today into federal control, and the farmers' and distributing prices are expected to be adjusted before Jan. 1. The New England milk commission comprises George E. Morris of Lancaster, N. H., chairman, E. S. Brigham of St. Albans, Vt., Robert Winsor of Boston, A. Lawrence Lowell of Cambridge, Mass., Philip R. Allen of Boston, J. Frank O'Hara of Boston, James O. Jordan of Boston, John S. Murdock of Providence, R. I., and Robert M. Scoville of Putnam, Conn. The Maine member of the commission is to be appointed later.

The commission is empowered to determine, after hearing, the reasonable price of milk to be paid by purchasers to producers and by consumers to distributors, such prices to be based upon the cost of production and distribution, with a reasonable profit added in each instance.

The producers and distributors have voluntarily agreed that no increase in the price of milk to consumers will be made while the commission is conducting the inquiry.

Pending the fixing of a distributing price for milk in Boston, the sale of "over the counter" milk at 11 cents a quart by two of the large dealers was discontinued, after being in successful operation since Oct. 1. It was stated that the sale of milk at milk stations was stopped at the request of the small milk distributors, who deliver about 15 per cent of the milk consumed in the city.

It is expected that one of the duties of the new commission will be to determine some method of selling milk at milk stations at less cost than the delivered product.

## SUFFRAGISTS SURE OF AMENDMENT PASSAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National American Woman Suffrage Association, which is to meet here Dec. 12-15, has issued the following preliminary announcement, expressive of the confidence felt by its members that Congress will adopt the suffrage amendment resolution at its present session: "Since this amendment has been the goal of the National Woman Suffrage Association throughout the 50 years of its existence, the organization then will transfer its activities to other fields than Washington—first to the state legislatures, where the amendment must be ratified, and then to the proper utilization of the vote it will have secured for the women of the country."

It is announced that J. W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Representative Jeanette Rankin are among those who will address the delegates.

## LOWER PRICES SOON SAYS MR. HOOVER

Food Administrator Predicts  
That Big Corn Crop Will  
Force Them Down—Cost of  
Living Must Be Regulated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, who attended the first meeting of the newly formed Federal Food Board yesterday in this city, stated that, with the movement of the bumper crop, economic relief will come and the nation will see a reflection of this movement in a decline in prices in many of the necessities of life. Mr. Hoover said that when meat and milk producers are able to get their feed cheaper they will be much more willing to listen to the demand for lower prices. He also stated that many of the people of the country do not realize that corn comprises, either directly or indirectly, one-half of the food supply. He said that by Jan. 15 the record corn crop of 3,250,000,000 bushels should be moving freely at a reasonable price.

Mr. Hoover's statement follows: "The real fundamental and economic relief is the coming of the corn crop, the greatest crop we have known in many years. It is now practically four weeks behind time, due to many causes. I expect that by Jan. 15 this great crop will have been started on the way to the consumers through the various channels."

"This crop is not only plentiful, but will be sold at a reasonable price. The cost of corn is dropping every day. In proportion to the cheapness of corn to the farmers, we shall have reflected lower prices of such commodities as milk and meat. One of the delays in the movement of the corn crop has been the shortage of cars."

"Corn is really one-half of our food, and this year's crop of approximately 3,250,000,000 bushels is the certain economic remedy for high prices."

As to the regulation of prices of all commodities by the Government, Mr. Hoover said that either prices must be regulated or there must be a continuous wage increase, and added: "In other words, wages must ascend, according to the prices of the necessities of life. I mean by that, that the high cost of living must stop or we must have a continuous ascending wage scale. A continuous increase in wages usually undermines national efficiency, and of the two evils it is evident that we must make an effort to regulate the prices."

Mr. Hoover said he had received complaints from all over the country regarding the prices charged by retail meat dealers, but that he could do nothing until both the producer and the retailer are placed under federal control.

The Federal Food Administration, Mr. Hoover said, intends to start "at the very root," the producer, and work down to the retailer, to investigate the supply and demand and see if food prices cannot be regulated.

## M. ESTIVAL NAYNA ON POST-WAR TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. GLASGOW, Scotland.—Speaking on the subject of "Preparation for the Economic Situation after the War" before the members of the City Business Club, Glasgow, M. Estival Nayna, the French Consul at Glasgow, made some proposals with regard to the solution of the economic problems which would have to be faced after the war.

Post-war success would depend, he said, upon their determination to withstand the competition of their enemies by creating for themselves an advantageous situation. No nation would be capable of attaining this by its own unaided efforts. The allied nations must remain allied; their collaboration must become still more intimate and cordial. There were three essential lines along which this cooperation would have to move: 1. The monetary situation brought about by the war would demand an energetic and radical remedy. 2. The system of customs duties would need to be carefully remodeled. 3. Some mechanism would have to be set up for the coordination of all efforts for the development of the different branches of national activities.

With regard to the first of these, the monetary situation, M. Nayna held that an allied entente seemed indispensable. They would, perhaps, have to introduce, for a specified period, an international banking system with an international note as its instrument, bearing a surface value guaranteed by the participating governments and indicated in pounds, francs, lire, roubles and so forth. With regard to the ques-

tion of customs reform, he believed that the serious upheaval and the destruction of the previous state of equilibrium in international economic relations would impose upon them, for the sake of self-preservation, the necessity of maintaining a system of tariffs and of commercial agreements. The first step was to free their hands for this purpose by the renunciation of all existing commercial treaties. Thereafter they must proceed to establish: 1. For all allied nations, a minimum tariff in accordance with the needs of the industry and the agriculture of the various countries. 2. For all enemy countries a maximum tariff, to be imposed without discussion; and 3. For all neutral countries a modified maximum tariff, having for its purpose to admit certain products from these countries according to their needs, while preventing the Central Empires using neutral countries as a means of dumping their goods on Entente nations.

Turning to the consideration of the individual efforts of their own manufacturers, exporters, and importers, M. Nayna urged a more complete interlocking of their productive forces and a closer cooperation between their markets. It was remarkable, he said, that the commercial dealings between Scotland and France should be so limited. He was sure that they could be developed a hundredfold, to their mutual profit, through the help of their respective consuls abroad. Why should they not also have, he asked, two general agencies or bureaus in Paris and Glasgow whose sole raison d'être would be to put producers and buyers in both countries in touch with one another? In this way one market would be enabled to realize the possibility and resources of the other, and unknown opportunities would come to light. The German fraud known as "commercial spying" must be put an end to by a law similar to the one interdicting the taking of photographs in streets or squares without a special permit.

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## MILK INQUIRY IS BEGUN IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hearings to determine the price of milk began here on Monday before a select commission appointed by State Food Administrator Harry A. Wheeler. The inquiry is intended to ascertain the cost of production and distribution and what the farmer should receive and the consumer pay. The first day was devoted to the milk producers' side, conducted by former Gov. Charles S. Deneen. John S. Miller, attorney, sits as chairman of the convention.

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## THEATERS

Harry Lauder at the Shubert

Harry Lauder appeared in a dual capacity at the Shubert Theater last night, opening a week's engagement with daily matinees. He first stood before the footlights as a comedian and later as an orator, and in his own unique, frank, captivating way sent his war message home. His songs this year savor of the battlefield, and his speech comes right from the trenches. He has graphic stories to relate of the enemy's ruthlessness and he has illustrations to give of British courage before overwhelming odds. He sings of "The Lad Who Fought and Won" and finds great satisfaction in doing so.

But he does not entirely abandon his peace-time program. One of his best numbers this year is, "I Love to Be a Sailor." The melody, like that of "The Waggle o' the Kilt," has a swing all its own, and the words carry the audience over the ocean blue, on the good ship Kangaroo, the boat that has two masts, a long one at the front and a short one at the back. The ship has a remarkable captain too. "He's most civil," says Mr. Lauder.

In addition to his sailor song, Mr. Lauder sings "I'm Going to Marry 'Arry on the Fifth of Jan-u-ary," and "We A' Go Home the Same Way," a song which led the audience to "open their teeth," and join in the chorus. Not to forsake the old songs altogether, he sang the "Wee House Among the Heather," as he did before 15,000 British soldiers who had returned from the battle of Arras.

Like Tammam Haggart's humor, Harry Lauder's "oozes out." It is never forced. From the minute he comes on the stage until the time he departs, he provides humor by his every word, his facial expression, his handshake, his martial air, his grotesque steps. And he commands attention by taking his audience into his confidence, treating it as if it were a party, and then "a wee party," until he gets right close down to each individual, and tells them confidentially of his own private affairs. This frank confidence is one of his greatest assets. Mr. Lauder's turn is preceded by an hour of acceptable vaudeville acts.

Boston Stage Notes

Boston theaters and motion picture houses are to give performances next Friday afternoon for the benefit of the Red Cross. At the Wilbur and at Keith's the special performances will begin at 10:30 a. m.

An entertainment, made by Owen Davis from "The Arabian Nights" tales is to be presented by Charles Hopkins at the Colonial Theater next Monday evening for the first time on any stage. Elaborate settings and a good cast are promised. Dec. 24 "Rambler Rose" comes to the Colonial with Miss Julia Sanderson and Joseph Cawthorne.

"The Boomerang," with the original cast, is to come to the Tremont Theater Dec. 24. "Turn to the Right!" is in its last three weeks at this theater. William Gillette comes to the Wilbur Theater sometime early in the new year in Clare Kummer's "A Successful Calamity," a comedy which matches "Good Gracious Annabelle" in quality.

Miss Mildred Southwick, daughter of Henry Lawrence Southwick and Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick of Emerson College of Oratory, has been engaged by William Hodge as understudy for his leading woman, Miss Clara Moores.

"Our Hawaii" will be the subject of Newman's fourth travel talk next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at Symphony Hall.

On the evenings of Dec. 7 and 8 the students of the dramatic department of the New England Conservatory of

Music are to give a recital under the direction of Clayton D. Gilbert, appearing in four pieces: "A Bit of Bread," a Welsh comedy by J. O. Francis; "A Voice in the Desert," poem by Emile Cammaerts with music by Sir Edward Elgar, read by Dr. L. B. Fenderson; "Lives-o'-Men," a Scottish play by Harold Brighouse; "The Willow Wife," Japanese pantomime in three scenes by Clayton D. Gilbert, with music by Charles Bennett. Dr. Fenderson is repeating his reading of last year by request. The other pieces will be seen for the first time in Boston.

Miss Frances Nevin is to give a reading of "General Post," a comedy about the war which was seen this season in London, on the evening of Dec. 10 at Steinert Hall. Miss Olive Nevin is to sing.

## GREATER USE OF EGGS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A campaign is on foot to encourage the people of Canada to indulge more freely in an egg diet than heretofore. The reason for

this is that eastern firms bought huge quantities of eggs for export to Great Britain. It is now found that these eggs cannot be exported owing to the lack of tonnage to carry them across the water. The Food Controller has requested the cooperation of wholesale dealers in an advertising campaign to induce domestic consumers to buy the surplus stock of storage eggs. It is roughly estimated that there are 54,000,000 nonexportable eggs for disposal. It is stated that eastern houses have tentatively agreed to put up \$10,000 for advertising purposes, if the Government will put up dollar for dollar with the egg owners.

## AUSTRALIAN COMFORTS FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Agent-General for Victoria, Australia (the Hon. Sir Peter McBride), has received authority from the Lady Mayors of Melbourne's Patriotic League to pay the sum of £4,000 to the Australian Comforts Fund. The total amount of charitable funds received from Victoria for distribution by the Agent-General is £427,311 17s.

## CHRISTMAS, WEDDING AND OTHER GIFTS

### JEWELS SILVER WATCHES ETC.

distinctive articles of the better  
quality — tho moderately priced

### THE HANDBOOK 1918

illustrates and prices  
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Style ..... \$5.00  
Flannel Pajamas ..... \$1.85 up  
Scotch Wool Hose ..... 85¢  
Complete Sewing Kits ..... \$1.50  
Kerchief, Olive Drab, marked with full  
name, one-half dozen ..... \$1.75  
"Wool Slip On," to protect head, ears  
and throat ..... \$1.50

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A 'Draft Stabilizer'

that will control the combustion in your "Cook  
Stove," "Hot Air Furnace," "Steam or Hot  
Water Boiler."  
SAVES FUEL—HOLDS FIRE OVER NIGHT  
Made in all sizes.



## NOTES ON THE NEWS

## Farmers Organizing

In North Dakota there has been quietly growing in strength the Farmers Non-Partisan League, designed to secure the political rights of the agriculturists, as well as to cooperate in marketing grain, produce, and meats to the best advantage. What one group of middlemen in California is doing for the farmers of that State the farmers of North Dakota find they must do for themselves; and with such effect that the Farmers Non-Partisan League, in this year's state elections, upset old political alignments, obtained at least a strong minority voice in the State Government, and seated a representative in Congress. The league's president, A. C. Townley, is now mapping out a campaign for organizing the league in the Eastern States. He even hopes to obtain the cooperation of the labor unions. The league, in many ways, is supported in its program of state supervision of the raising and marketing of necessities, and in the protection of the reasonable profit of the producer, by the food and fuel control measures instituted by the federal and state governments. In some quarters it is thought that contemporary conditions are giving to the Farmers Non-Partisan League movement a strength that it would never have gained in peace times. Some even see the league as a revival of Populism. Whatever the outcome, it is evident that the tendency of the time is to do more for the farmer than has been done for him in the past. It is because he has been exploited that he has sometimes formed defensive organizations that have had to be curbed because of offensive tactics. Success will surely be deserved if the organization has equity as its guide in all transactions.

## City "Cleans Up"

Parsons, Kan., has long been a peaceable community, which has been sufficiently policed at night by four constables. During the last three months, however, there has been a steady increase in lawlessness, until, a fortnight ago, the citizens decided that it was time to clean up. Things had come to such a pass that women and children did not dare venture out in the evening, while often a dozen houses were entered in a single night. Hundreds of men, including those most active in the business and social activities of the city, responded to a summons to become vigilantes, and the city police force, normally consisting of 300 volunteers who, working in two shifts, patrolled every street and alley. The net result of the first three nights of surveillance was the deportation of 40 strangers who did not give a satisfactory account of themselves. It may be added that since the vigilantes organized themselves there has not been a case of robbery or of shooting.

## Southern Cookery

The Chicago Defense Council proposes to call upon the hundreds of Negro women resident in the city to teach the housekeepers generally how to prepare appetizing dishes from cornmeal. This move is a part of the wheat-saving campaign. The prospects are good that the secrets of making "batter bread" and "corn pone," hitherto cherished formulas rarely known north of the Mason and Dixon line, will now become available for all who desire them. What is more, kitchens are to be opened in various neighborhoods, according to the present plans, where housewives may see just how the half dozen corn delicacies specially known to the South are compounded. These exemplifications will be the next best thing to sending a few dozen of these Southern cooks, on state occasions, to the national cantonment where one entire division of Negro troops is to be assembled. As in the American Civil War, the Negro citizen is ready and eager to do his bit for the cause of liberty.

## Voters and Primaries

It is just such instances as the recent Democratic primary in North Adams, Mass., where a very meager proportion of the registered voters went to the polls, and a still smaller number of whom nominated the party candidate for the mayoralty, that lead the reactionary American politician of today to believe that there is a chance for a return to the old caucus system, and of controlled conventions. In fact, such a hope was expressed, only a few weeks ago, by several of the most prominent Republican leaders in Massachusetts, at the party gathering at Springfield for the state convention. These politicians regretted that there was no contest to enliven the state convention, no question regarding the qualifications of the delegates, and no secret meeting in the interests of this or that candidate. But the old-time politician who thus spoke may realize this hope of bygone days, if the voter of the present day neglects his civic duties, as he did in North Adams the other day, and in Brookline last spring, when that Boston suburb, said to be the richest town in the country, nearly favored the establishment of liquor saloons because more than 80 per cent of the voters stayed at home.

## A Soldier's Rubaiyat

A poem saved the frigate Constitution from an ignominious fate, and some verses have saved a student officer at Ft. Snelling, after he had been listed for dismissal, "because he lacked the necessary assurance of becoming a satisfactory officer." 'Twas then that Private Alfred C. Cushman wrote the "Rubaiyat of a Rookie," fragments of which follow:

Into this drill, the why not knowing,  
Nor whence, commanded, willy nilly going,  
We march and counter-march, and each  
one strives  
In his weak way to make a better showing.  
The platoon chief his ignorance plainly  
shows,  
Such incorrect commands he oft bestows,  
As "Right about face march!" and  
"Backward step!"

He knows it all—at least he thinks he knows!

Thus cattle-like, we soon returned from  
thence,  
Then right about, and march away from  
hence;  
And puffing, blowing, perspiring  
all  
Get out our chairs and go to conference.

Myself at first did eagerly frequent  
These conferences, and heard much argu-  
ment  
And foolish questions asked, but ever-  
more  
Came out befuddled worse than I went.

Of hand grenades, small arms and I. D. B.,  
Of trench warfare, bayonets and sema-  
phore  
And heterogeneous mass my noddle filled,  
And still they said that we should study  
more!

I'll make the most of what I here may  
learn  
Before I, too, to civil life return,  
"Deleted by the censor"; nevermore  
For major's gold-leafed shoulder straps to  
yearn.

After the commanding officer read  
this, the recommendation for dismis-  
sal was withdrawn, because "the au-  
thor of a thing like that must be just  
boiling over with assurance," the offi-  
cers agreed.

And Cushman was given a second  
lieutenant's commission, on his solemn  
promise never to write any more  
poetry.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Mexican View of the War

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—General Francisco Murgula, commander of the Carranza forces in northern Mexico, anent Mexico's attitude toward the world war, urges neutrality, and points to the United States as an example. "The national feeling of Americans," he goes on to say, "is opposed to the war. The anti-war propaganda in America has reached the hearts of the people." The "manifesto" might well be classified with other evidence tending to give rise to a strong suspicion that the Kaiser's hand had something to do with guiding the pen that wrote it. Especially is this possibility given color in the General's declaration that Mexico could expect "far less" from the United States than from Germany. It is to be hoped for the good of the Mexican people that the sentiment expressed by this Carranza minion is not shared by his Government or by the thinking element of its people.

## Punishing the Virtuous

LYNN (Mass.) ITEM—Why doesn't the Postoffice Department remedy one of its glaring injustices? A letter with insufficient postage sent through the mail containing only the name of the party addressed will be forwarded and the deficiency in postage collected from the receiver of the missive. This entails attaching the extra stamp or stamps to the letter by the postoffice through which it is forwarded, and puts Uncle Sam in the position of a creditor until the amount is collected, as well as placing premium on carelessness. In other words, Uncle Sam makes good for the deficiency of thoughtless letter writers. The injustice is in returning to the careful

and thoughtful letter writers if the postage be deficient. If a letter bears the name and address of the sender it is returned for the additional postage. The name and address is put upon the letter for the convenience of the Government more than for any other purpose, and the care in thus attaching them is punished instead of praised by delaying the delivery of the letter until it has been returned and the extra stamp attached. This inconsistency is contrary to a sound business policy.

## Patriotism That Halts

CHICAGO POST—"Arbitration" is as difficult a word for the railway brotherhoods to pronounce as "Belgium" is for the German junkers. All that the persuasion of the President has been able to evoke from them is a promise to "cooperate with the Government to the utmost extent in arriving at a just, equitable as well as patriotic conclusion" in the event of disputes threatening a stoppage of traffic. There are too many words in this promise where one word would have sufficed. Why not consent to arbitration and so give assurance to the people and their overburdened leaders that there need be no further occasion for anxiety over the vital question of rail transport?

## Shipbuilding After the War

NAUTICAL GAZETTE—The demand for ships will not end with the cessation of hostilities; it should, indeed, be of greater magnitude than is generally believed, for many of the older vessels of all classes, must be made good. It is by no means certain that standard vessels, soon to be launched in large numbers, will meet the needs of commerce under conditions of peace, although they are well suited to meet the emergencies of war. Many new fields of trade, now lying fallow, must be entered, and these will require vessels of special type, designed and altered from time to time as experience demands. Moreover, our yards may expect orders from other countries for tonnage, to which must be added the requirement of our own passenger traffic throughout the world. The old theory that shipbuilding is an art handed down from one generation to another no longer holds good. Not only in the United States, but in other countries, men who knew nothing about the building of ships four years ago, are launching vessels today, and we are witnessing a revolution in the industry and may flatter ourselves that new methods created on this side of the Atlantic will supplant those in vogue before the war.

## COW PEAS YIELD BIG PROFIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
POPLAR BLUFF, Ark.—Thirty acres of cow peas planted by Frank F. Sterrett on a farm east of this city have yielded a profit of \$2400 for pea hay, which sells at \$18 a ton, and for the peas themselves. This averages \$80 an acre.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Carl W. Hamilton, Yale '13, of Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., who has just paid \$250,000 for the painting, by Andrea Mantegna, called "Judith with the Head of Holofernes," which has been on exhibition in New York City since it passed out of the Pembroke Collection in England, is a successful manufacturer and capitalist, with large interests in the Philippines. At a relatively early age for an American business man he has turned to the field of art as one in which his combination of taste and wealth will give him a chance to dispose of his surplus income, and the price he has just paid for this unusual work of art indicates the standard of spending which he has set for himself. The painting for many generations was in the family of the Earl of Pembroke. Last summer it was bought by one of the leading firms of New York City which caters to rich American collectors.

William J. Harris, who has formally announced his intention of being a candidate for United States Senator in the coming primaries of the State of Georgia, will have the backing of the Administration. He will contest the issue with Senator Thomas W. Hardwick, who, during the last session of Congress, was not so loyal to the national cause as was deemed desirable by the President, and by the public opinion of the State mentioned, as expressed in its newspapers and by the formal deliverances of organizations of citizens. Mr. Harris is now chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and has the personal confidence of Mr. Wilson to an unusual degree. He was educated at the University of Georgia which is situated at Athens. His first experience in life, following college, was at Cedartown, and from thence he went to Atlanta, where he rose to a position of importance as a capitalist and adviser. Called to Washington in 1913 to take charge of the United States Census

Bureau, when its then head was at odds with Congress and was resigning, Mr. Harris disclosed ability of an administrative sort that led later to his promotion to the trade commission and its chairmanship. If he is elected to the Senate he will stand for the progressive and distinctly American type of Southern business man.

Lieutenant-General Sir David Henderson, K. C. B., with whom a representative of The Christian Science Monitor lately had a very interesting interview, is the officer who built up the British air service to its present position. He has been much criticized, but the fact remains that the British air service has multiplied from 70 to 100 times, as compared with the early days of the war and that there is no possible question as to its superiority both as to men and matériel over the Germans. Mr. Bonar Law recently stated that in the same period the British had dropped roughly 8000 bombs behind the German lines and the Germans about a thousand behind the British lines, and the figures regarding ranging on hostile batteries were still more striking. For these

achievements Sir David is mainly responsible. Sir David has now relinquished his position as director-general of military aeronautics and his membership of the war council to take up special work of which the nature has not been made public. As head of the air service his department was housed in a commandeered hotel, one of the best known in London, and Sir David's own room was at the top of the building, giving a fine view over the expanse of London roofs and excellently situated for observing the progress of air raids. Sir David has had a distinguished career. The son of David Henderson of Glasgow, he entered the army in 1883, and became captain seven years later. He served in the Sudan with distinction, being promoted to Major and decorated. In the South African War 1899-1900, he was wounded, given distinguished service order, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and secured other distinctions. In 1913 he became Director-General of Military Aeronautics, and in the present war was promoted successively Major-General and Lieutenant-General. In 1916 he was made a commander of the Legion of Honor. Sir David has also committed authorship with "The Art of Reconnaissance."

## MEXICO GAINS IN PETROLEUM OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
MEXICO CITY, D. F.—According to official data recently made public by the petroleum division of the department of industry and commerce, a considerable increase in the Mexican petroleum production during the months from January to June inclusive of the present year is noted over that of the corresponding six months of 1916, notwithstanding the fact that, because of the suspension of the oil-drilling works on the isthmus, there has been a practical abandonment of the petroleum production in that locality. During the first half of 1916, 19,286,519 barrels, or 2,832,978 tons, represented the total Mexican petroleum output, emanating from the Tampico, Tuxpan and Minatitlan zones, while 24,832,547 barrels, or 3,723,822 tons, or an excess in production amounting to 5,596,028 barrels, or 839,844 tons, are the figures for the same production during the corresponding period of the present year.

## Emery, Bird, Thayer Company

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Holiday Suggestions



FROM this great gift store you may select presents for everyone you wish to remember, from the littlest to the biggest.



## Artwares

UNUSUALLY beautiful gifts of Chinese, Japanese or decorated Artware are gifts that home lovers would appreciate. Reproductions of Venetian or Bohemian art-glass ware are attractive. Roycroft gifts from the Roycroft shop are both useful and beautiful.—Fourth Floor.

## Jewelry

IT would be the most unusual happening if there were a woman who would not like a piece of jewelry for a gift. The new rhinestone and silver jewelry successfully imitates platinum and diamonds and is not expensive. Then there are handbags of all kinds, beads and wrist watches.

Jewelry Section—Walnut Street Floor.



## Footwear

MANY are the slippers that will be included in the holiday selections—for they are always an acceptable gift. Men's slippers are on the Walnut Street Floor. Women's and Children's are in the Grand Avenue Annex.



## Handkerchiefs

A SHOWER of bits of linen—white and colors—that's the Handkerchief Section. No wonder people give handkerchiefs for Christmas when there are so many pretty ones. They are not an expensive gift either.

Handkerchief Section—Grand Avenue Floor.



## Hosiery

THERE are so many pairs of silk hose that would make a delightful gift for a woman. Plain hose, fancy plaids or stripes or novelty embroidered and beaded hose—could you think of anything that could be more appreciated?

Grand Avenue Floor.

## Millinery—

## Masters the Artistry of Line



With the holidays so near—with everybody going and entertaining—we're all interested in new things to wear—are we not? The new millinery fashions are particularly pleasing.

## THE JONES STORE CO.

KANSAS CITY



## Soldiers' Christmas this year!

Send for our Catalog of Gifts the Soldier really can use

## Wool Brothers

KANSAS CITY

## LEAVE IT TO LYLE

WHEN YOU INSURE  
LYLE A. STEPHENSON  
—THE INSURER—  
10th Street Entrance R. A. Long Building  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Silver Laundry Company

Established 21 Years  
Silver Service is Satisfactory  
LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING  
—ALSO TOWELS, APRONS  
AND COATS FURNISHED—  
1012-1020 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Telephone: Home, 2808 Main; Bell, 710 Main

## JOHNSON SANITARY DUSTER

THE IDEAL DUSTER FOR SCHOOLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS OR CHURCHES.  
For efficiency and economy use the  
JOHNSON SANITARY DUSTER  
The above cut shows duster removed from  
resilient frame; easy to launder.  
Building or auto duster.....\$1.25  
Household size......80  
Mail orders given prompt attention.  
STANLEY & JENKINS  
327 E. 11th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Myron Green CAFETERIAS

Our standard of cooking is higher than merely satisfying your appetite—it is to make you glad it's time to eat.  
First Floor, 1115 WALNUT } KANSAS CITY  
Second Floor, 1025 MAIN }  
Fourth Floor, 1018 GRAND }

## The "West's" Finest and most up-to-date milk plant is now open for your inspection.

On Gilman Road at Thirty-first, Kansas City  
All grades of milk and cream wholesale and retail.  
Aines Farm Dairy Company  
Both Phones South 831

## Mrs. Wagner's Cafeterias

3208 Troost Ave. 6 East 39th St.  
Listen! I have a secret to tell you: there are two Cafeterias in town where you can get food that will taste like Mother's. Come and see if my secret is not worth knowing.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## NAHIGIAN BROS.

Oriental Rugs  
Also Expert Repairing and Cleaning  
220 E. 11th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO., 312-314 West 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

## Cafeteria De Luxe

Southwest Corner Ninth and Main  
KANSAS CITY  
We thoroughly appreciate your patronage and know from the steadily increasing business that our customers are pleased. So are we.

## EUREKA GARMENT CLEANERS

W. G. HEMPHILL, Mgr.  
3442-44 Brooklyn Avenue  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## BESSE AVERY CO.

Latest Novelties Greatest Values  
Ladies' and Children's Shoes  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## E. B. SILKWOOD Tailor

107 East 10th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
We Are Equipped  
To Handle MEN'S Clothes Only  
Positively darn hose, sew on buttons and return each article in complete shape without additional charge.  
THE BACHELOR'S LAUNDRY COMPANY  
"for the Student Sex Exclusively"  
2004-2006 BROADWAY  
Home Phone 6015-6018 Main  
Bell Phone 3511 Grand

## TIERNAN DART PRINTING COMPANY

CATALOGUE WORK  
PRINTING  
BLANK BOOKS  
BINDING  
312-314 West 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

## COMMERCE TRUST COMPANY

A Friendly Bank  
2% on Checking Accounts  
3% on Savings Accounts  
10th & Walnut Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## J. R. Mercer Jewelry Co.

DIAMONDS  
1014 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

## JOHN FRASER Merchant Tailor

Gates Building, 111 East 10th Street  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Phones: Bell Main 111—Home Main 7876

## MUNDAY'S HAND LAUNDRY

612-14-16 East 18th Street  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
"We Ask An Opportunity to Serve"  
Bell Ph. Grand 553 Home Ph. Main 4653

## SAMUEL MURRAY FLORIST

1017 Grand Avenue  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Brown Palace Cleaners

703 E. 31st Street KANSAS CITY  
WORK CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED  
We would print if we could—if the printer would let us.  
In letters as tall as the steeple.  
So there'd be no question but what you would get us.  
We're the cleaners for Particular People.

## JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

## WOMEN'S FINE SILK HOSIERY

Silk Hose for holiday giving, shown in innumerable fashionable colors, and in a great variety of novelty stripes and plaids, and embroidered effects. Prices range from 1.25 to 5.00 the pair.

## Berkson Bros

1108-1110 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
KANSAS CITY, KANS.  
TOPEKA, KANS.

## A Most Comprehensive Showing of New Fall and Winter Modes

in Suits, Dresses, Coats, Blouses, separate Skirts and Millinery.

## FRANK A. UPDEGRAFF INVESTMENTS LOANS

1512 Waldheim Bldg. Tels. Main 3770  
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## BRIQUETTES

The D. H. BROWN SALES CO.  
PHONES 2500 EAST  
All Grades of COAL for All Purposes

## Klines

1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

## SOROSIS SHOES

One of our many new boot styles—dark brown kid vamps with champagne kid (lace, 9-inch) tops. Light well soles, covered Louis heels, special. \$14  
Other beautiful styles.....\$5 to \$10

## Cartier's

Embroidery Buttons Handstitching Flatting  
Braidings Buttons Buttons Buttons Buttons  
Home, 1200 Bell, 1200 Bell, 1200 Bell, 1200 Bell  
Downtown Location, 1120 Walnut St., 4th Floor, Take Elevator.  
South Side Location, 1018 Troost Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## YOU CAN'T FORGET ABC 123

FRANK OF KANSAS CITY, MO.



# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## BIG SLUMP IN STOCK MARKET

Stocks Break Sharply After Quiet and Irregular Period—Steel Declines Abruptly to a New Low Figure

Early New York stock market dealings today were much the same as they were yesterday. The market was a waiting affair. It was irregular, dull and narrow. Marine preferred, upon which a 10 per cent cash dividend has been declared on account of back dividends, was weak apparently because it was found inexpedient to attempt any funding plan at this time, as had been expected. There now remain 72 per cent in back dividends on this issue, and no dividends may be paid on the common shares until this accumulation is cleared up. The common stock was also heavy at first today. The general list was lower. Telephone was off 1/2 of a point.

The New York list held dull and irregular, late in the first half hour. The tone was rather heavy. Price movements for the most part continued uninteresting and without much significance throughout the remainder of the forenoon session. There were some recessions followed by rallies. Net changes at midday were mixed. Gains were recorded by Royal Dutch, Mexican Petroleum, General Electric, Goodrich, Anacosta and Utah Copper. Losses were established by the Marine issues, U. S. Rubber, Sears-Roback, General Motors, Burns Brothers, Baldwin, Gulf and American Telephone. The last named stock sold off more than a point. U. S. Steel fluctuated within a fractional range.

There was a marked improvement in the early afternoon trading. Union Pacific moved up nearly two points before the beginning of the last hour. Heading and Canadian Pacific also were stronger. The Rock Island issues were weak. United States Steel moved up nearly two points from the forenoon low.

Stocks had a sharp break in the late trading.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 4

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—M. Halle of S. Halle & Sons, Tour.  
Cienfuegos, Cuba—L. Vasquez of Rulliva & Co., Hotel Harvard.  
Havana—Manuel Mallo of Fernandez Valdes & Co., U. S.  
Havana, Cuba—M. Iglesias and E. Menendez of B. Menendez & Co., Essex.  
Havana—H. Abadín of Abadín & Co., U. S.  
Lawton, Idaho—C. J. Brien; U. S.  
Louisville—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. & Co., Copley-Plaza.  
New Orleans—J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Co., Tour.  
New York—M. A. Weiss of A. J. Cammeyer & Sons, Essex.  
San Francisco—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.  
San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of Marvin Shoe Co., Essex.  
St. Louis—G. E. Lippman of James Clark Leather Company; Essex.  
LEATHER BUYERS  
Akron, Pa.—C. W. Hess of Miller Hess & Co., U. S.  
Annapolis, Pa.—R. Kreider of Kreider Shoe Co., U. S.  
London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Room 55, 60 South St.  
London, England—W. C. Everett of John Morton & Sons; Tour.  
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information—bureau, 160 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago, are:

	Mon	Sat	ago	ago
Highest grade rails	82.50	81.00	1.35	1.12
Second grade rails	78.20	76.00	1.80	1.11
Public utility bonds	84.50	83.00	2.03	1.61
Industrial bonds	81.91	80.75	1.73	1.70
Combined average	84.56	83.04	1.48	1.03

\*Advanced.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany furnished special service from Springfield to Boston at 11:40 o'clock this morning for members of the Hampden Harvest Club.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

Fair, not much change in temperature tonight and Wednesday; light variable winds.

For Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

For Northern New England: Fair and not so cold tonight and Wednesday.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 23.10 a. m. 3.30 p. m.

12 noon 34

## IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.
Albany	22
Buffalo	22
Chicago	22
Cincinnati	24
Denver	28
Des Moines	28
Indianapolis	24
Jacksonville	24
Kansas City	22
Nantucket	22
New Orleans	61
New York	32
Philadelphia	28
Pittsburgh	28
Portland, Me.	22
Portland, Ore.	22
San Francisco	52
St. Louis	36
Washington	38

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:37; High water, 2:59 a. m.; 3:13 p. m.  
Length of day, 9:15; Moon sets, 10:10 p. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:42 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions of the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
Alaska Gold	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Ag Chem	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am Chem	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Can	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Canpf	56	56	56	56
Am Car Fy	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Oil	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am H & L	13	13	13	13
Am H & L pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Int Corp	54	54	54	54
Am Lined	25	25	25	25
Am Lined pf	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am Loco	52	52	52	52
Am Loco pf	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Shipbldg	93	93	93	93
Am Smelt	74	74	74	74
Am Smelt pf	55	55	55	55
Am Sugar	95	95	95	95
Am Tel	106	106	106	106
Am Wool pf	50	50	50	50
Am Wrtp	25	25	25	25
Am Zinc	13	13	13	13
Anacosta	57	57	57	57
Asst & Real	1	1	1	1
Atchafson	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Atchafson pf	81	81	81	81
At Gulf	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Bald Loco	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Balt & Ohio	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
B & Ohio pf	56	56	56	56
Barrett Co	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Beth Steel	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Beth Steel pf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
BF Goodrich	37	37	37	37
Brook R	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Brown Shoe	65	65	65	65
Burns Bros	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Burns Bros pf	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Cal Petrol	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Cal Petrol pf	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Can Pacific	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Central Fdy	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Ct Leather	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Chan Motor	65	65	65	65
Chas & Ohio	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Chl R & P	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chl R & P pf	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Chl R & P pf	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
CM & STP	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
CM & STP pf	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Chi & Alt	8	8	8	8
Chi & NW	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Chile Cop	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Chino Cop	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
CCC & St L	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Cpl Peabody	48	48	48	48
Col Fuel	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Col Gas & El	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Con Can	93	93	93	93
Con Prod	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Con Prod pf	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Cruc Steel	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Cuban CSug	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Cuban CS pf	78	78	78	78
Del & Huds	92	92	92	92
Domes Min	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Erie	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Erie pf	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Erie 2d pf	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Gas W & W	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gen Electric	129	129	129	129
Gen Motors	88	88	88	88
Granby Min	66	66	66	66
Green Can	38	38	38	38
Gt Nor Ore	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Gt Nor pf	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Gulf States	85	85	85	85
Har & Bar	29	29	29	29
Har of NJ	111	111	111	111
Ill Central	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Inspiration	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Int C Corp	43	43	43	43
Int Ag Corp	36	36	36	36
Int Mer Mar	23	23	23	23
Int Mer Mar pf	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Int Nickel	27	27	27	27
In Paper	25	25	25	25
Kan City So	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Kayser	101	101	101	101
Kenne Cop	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Lack Steel	80	80	80	80
L & E W	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Lehigh Val	53	53	53	53
Louis & N	114	114	114	114
Mackay Cos	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Max Motor	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Maxwell 1st pf	58	58	58	58
Maxwell 2d pf	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mex Petrol	78	78	78	78
Miami	28	28	28	28
Midvale St	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Mo Pac	23	23	23	23
Mo Pac pf	39	39	39	39
Mo K & T pf	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Nat Bist pf	106	106	106	106
Nat C & C	24	24	24	24
Nat Enamel	37	37	37	37
Nat Lead pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Nevada Con	17	17	17	17
NY Central	68	68	68	68
NYC & St L	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
NYC & St L pf	40	40	40	40
NOT & M	19	19	19	19
NYNH & H	28	28	28	28
N & W	102	102	102	102
North Pac	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
N Steel	65	65	65	65
O Steel Gas	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Ont Silver	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
O & W	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Owens Bot M	62	62	62	62
Penn	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Peoples Gas	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Pierces-Arrow	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Pitts Coal	44	44	44	44
Pitts Coal pf	79	79	79	79
Pitts Steel pf	87	87	87	87
P & W Va	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2

P & W Va pf... 59 59 59 59  
Phila Co... 27 27 27 27  
Pressed St... 52 52 52 52  
Press S pf... 94 94 94 94  
Pullman... 115 116 114 114  
Quicksilver... 3 3 3 3  
Ray Con... 22 22 22 22  
Reading... 69 71 68 68  
Repub I & S... 75 77 74 74  
Rep I & S pf... 94 94 94 94  
Royal Dutch... 71 72 71 72  
Saxon Motor... 6 6 6 6  
S-Roback... 136 136 135 135  
Sinclair Oil... 31 31 30 30  
So Pacific... 81 82 80 80  
So Ry... 24 24 23 23  
St L & S P... 14 14 14 14  
Studebaker... 44 44 43 42  
Sup Steel... 24 24 23 23  
Sup Steel pf... 96 96 96 96  
Tenn Cop... 12 12 12 12  
Texas Co... 140 142 138 138  
TCRT pf... 100 100 100 100  
T & L W pf... 12 12 12 12  
Union Pac... 111 113 110 110  
Union Pac pf... 70 70 70 70  
United Fruit... 117 117 116 116  
USCIP... 12 12 12 12  
USCIP pf... 46 46 46 46  
US Realty... 12 12 12 12  
US Express... 16 16 16 16  
US Rubber... 52 52 50 50  
US Rub pf... 97 97 97 97  
US S & R... 45 45 45 45  
US Steel... 91 92 87 87  
US Steel pf... 108 108 107 107  
Utah Copper... 74 75 74 74  
Wabash... 8 8 8 8  
Wabash pf... 3 3 3 3  
W Maryland... 13 13 13 13  
West Union... 81 81 79 79  
Westinghouse... 38 38 38 38  
W & L E... 94 94 93 93  
W & L E pf... 19 19 19 19  
Willis-Over... 19 19 18 18  
Wilson Co... 45 45 45 45  
Wis Cent... 36 36 36 36  
Woolworth... 106 106 105 105  
Wor Pump... 36 36 35 35

\*Ex-dividend.

## CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.  
Corn—Open High Low Close  
Dec 1.24 1.24 1.23 1.23 1/2  
Jan 1.20 1.21 1.20 1.20 1/2  
May 1.19 1.19 1.18 1.18 1/2  
Oats—  
Dec .75 .74 .73 .73 1/2  
Jan .71 .71 .70 .70 1/2  
May .65 .65 .64 .64 1/2  
Lard—  
Jan 24.20 24.25 23.90 24.02  
May 24.12 24.12 23.80 23.87

## GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Corn—The market was affected chiefly by the strength of oats. Most of the buying was credited to shorts. The outside buying was held down by expectations of larger receipts, and by another statement, credited to Mr. Hoover, that there would be a free movement of corn in mid-January. Cash markets were steady today, however.

Weather conditions were only fair, but the crop is regarded as of greater importance, and more care is expected to be gradually furnished. Argentine advices are of some further showers, but more moisture is needed in that country for corn. Export demand for American corn is still held down by the big premiums for the good grades. Sentiment is mixed, with no aggressiveness in the market.

Oats—New highs were reached, and there was a broader trade. Cash oats were up nearly two cents a bushel, and the Canadian market continued relatively strong, due presumably, in part to further buying for Government interests. Some stop-loss orders on the short side were reached, and there was disappointment because country selling was not of larger proportions. Advances were checked by heavy profit-taking sales. The opinion is still confidently held that early winter shipments will be large, and that larger arrivals will be well cared for this period. There have been no December deliveries in Chicago to date and fairly good grades of cash oats are at a premium up to two cents a bushel over the December.

## BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Aetna	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Bingham Mines	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Boston Elv	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Boston Elv pf	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Boston Montana	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Butte London	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Calaveras	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Calumet Jerome	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cons Copper	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Crystal Copper	55 1/2	53 1/2	55 1/2
Denbigh	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Eastern SS	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
First Nat Copper	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Gila	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Gold Cup	63 1/2	59 1/2	63 1/2



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## SHOE MARKET

## RULES UNEVEN

Buyers Chiefly Interested in Footwear Needed for Severe Service—Domestic Demand Is Increasing and to Be Big Factor

Specialty reported for The Christian Science Monitor

Activity in the Boston shoe market seems to be conditional, that is to say, the buying both here and on the road is either very good, barely or moderately good. Buyers center their attention on grades of footwear applicable to severe service, or on the top grades intended for consumers who seldom question prices.

One thing the roadmen seeking the wholesale trade have discovered is that prices for stylish up-to-date goods intended for the middle classes have reached a point where they are getting to be beyond the limit of many. This has started manufacturers of ladies' goods in particular to create a line at less cost, without eliminating attractive features or seriously curtailing wearing qualities.

This can be accomplished by substituting a lower grade of leather, and cutting down the height, which has crept up to an unnecessary degree. Furthermore the delicate shades can be replaced with those more in keeping with the utility which footwear is really expected to have.

Although some departments of the trade have an encouraging future, there is an evidence of vigilance, a closer scrutiny of things which reveals an element of anxiety, a realization that there is very little in the situation that can be taken for granted, so there has never been an opening of a trading season when the manufacturers showed so much caution as is the case today.

The matter of prices is another thing which is closely guarded, and producers are extremely shy lest they commit themselves to agreements having future business in view.

From the leather market nothing positive is obtainable as to what the coming months may have in store, therefore sales are made on a basis of stock on hand or on a day to day reckoning.

Although army work may still be the chief feature in the men's shoe factories, there is a growing evidence that the domestic demand is picking up and, if the prospects are not deceiving, will be a factor difficult to handle in factories now working on government contracts.

Manufacturers of fine dress and street shoes state that their apprehensions of a limited business possible on account of the abnormally high prices prevailing with the economy movement now so widely in force, have not been so drastic as imagined, the orders from the roadmen being very good thus far. In the medium grades the outlook is assuring and already the business booked has aroused caution to the extent that advances of from 5 cents to 10 cents per pair have been demanded over September rates.

Although that condition may be exceptional at present, there are strong indications that it will be fairly general unless the raw stock market drops in a way that seems permanent, but even so, the demand, which now looks as though it would be nearly up to the record, will have a tendency to lift quotations, which is another way of getting better prices.

Heavy shoes for hard service, whether men's or boys', are likely to be short in supply on account of a lack of good shoemakers. From the way that most of the larger buyers are ordering it appears as though they anticipated delays, if nothing more.

The Russian disappointment may benefit leather buyers, but that would be of short duration. However, any such advantage will count for little against the threatened shortage of labor. At all events orders for future shipment are good in number and fairly so in amount.

Trading in ladies' footwear for future delivery is fairly good, in fact some of the leading manufacturers admit a sold-up condition as far as April. There is a better call for McKays from the extreme height down to the six-inch pattern. Dark brown is still a prevailing color, although there are reports of a change coming from dealers in the higher grades. Buyers are ordering more low cuts for street wear than they have for many years, but the expected spring demand from consumers must be more in the abstract than from actual knowledge, therefore caution is a ruling element. The prices of ladies' goods are firm with an upward trend on all grades.

There is a large sampling business going on in lines of children's shoes, but case orders are scarce even from southern merchants, who are so far the most optimistic of any. These shoes are bringing good prices particularly in the better grades, and it appears now as if the medium-price shoes would get the larger share of the business.

Late sales in the packer hide market show a high range of prices for heavy hides, and a further decline in light weights. Extremes ran 35 cents for heavy native steers of September pull-offs, and 28 cents for middle and light weights.

The market as a whole is dull, and prone to weakness, which latter condition may continue, as the accumulation is a matter which holders will not carry after it reaches a certain point. It is rumored in the trade that the government is considering the lighter weights for some of the army and navy work, but that can hardly be as long as there is enough which meets present specifications. Furthermore the government is not inclined to manifest any interest in a market

## UNITED STATES

## COPPER OUTPUT

Of World Production of About 3,000,000,000 Pounds in 1916 United States Share Is Slightly Less Than 80 P. C.

When the history of the world war shall have been written, it will be found that contributing in no small degree to the success of the allied arms were not only American troops, the Liberty motor and billions of credits which the United States has advanced to England and France—but America's supremacy in copper.

Next to steel, in which the United States is also dominant, copper ranks as the most important war metal. Of a world's output of approximately 3,000,000,000 pounds in 1916, the share of the United States produced only a little short of 80 per cent, or 2,311,000,000 pounds. Incidentally the increase in output in 1916 of almost 700,000,000 represents an expansion unparalleled in the history of the industry. Never before had there been an increase of even 300,000,000 pounds in any twelvemonth.

It is instructive to note the growth of the copper industry in this country from year to year and the ratio of the yearly production to the production of the world as a whole. Note the following (in pounds):

U. S. Refinery Inc.	World's output	% of U. S.
1916..... 2,311,000,000	41	3,064,284,960
1915..... 1,634,204,000	6	2,302,456,380
1914..... 1,533,751,000	5	2,014,911,360
1913..... 1,622,450,000	2	1,994,829,760
1912..... 1,581,920,000	10	2,255,106,560
1911..... 1,431,326,000	*1	1,960,238,200
1910..... 1,432,122,000	3	1,928,884,160
1909..... 1,405,403,000	24	1,874,388,800
1908..... 1,137,962,000	10	1,646,877,600
1907..... 1,032,516,000	4	1,589,808,840
1906..... 1,073,022,000	*2	1,503,872,160
1905..... 1,112,632,000	11	1,545,116,160
1904..... 993,829,000	..	1,454,432,000

\*Decrease.

In view of the inadequate labor supply together with prolonged strikes in many important mining camps in July and August, it is doubtful if the 1917 output exceeds 2,000,000,000 pounds for the United States, a drop of 311,000,000 pounds from the previous year.

The production of 1916 was stimulated by the extraordinary rise in price of the metal to an average of more than 25 cents for the entire 12 months compared with 17.47 cents in 1915 and 13.32 cents in 1914. In 1916 the quotation average was 28.46 cents, but the actual average price received was in the vicinity of 25 1/2 cents.

At one time so acute was the scarcity of spot delivery copper and so urgent was the demand at home and abroad that the price for a limited period went to 35 cents.

On top of the natural impetus given to productive operations by the high selling price, the output was further expanded by the most opportune arrival of "new copper" in very large amounts—the product of the Inspiration property in Arizona and Kennecott in Alaska. A little later the big Chile Copper Company in South America added largely to the supply.

To what extent American copper has contributed to European necessities is pictured in the following table of exports. It is to be remembered that these figures take no account of the enormous quantities of copper in the form of brass and other manufactures which have left United States shores since the middle of 1914. Note the following exports for a series of years and the percentage of these exports to the American refinery output (in pounds):

Year	Exports	% of output
1910..... 676,300,000	17	2,302,456,380
1911..... 747,900,000	52	1,960,238,200
1912..... 734,490,000	47	2,255,106,560
1913..... 857,472,000	38	2,014,911,360
1914..... 808,848,000	53	1,994,829,760
1915..... 618,240,000	33	1,874,388,800
1916..... 733,152,000	32	2,311,000,000

Although the figures for 1914, 1915 and 1916 might appear at first to compare unfavorably with the preceding years, it will be remembered that after the outbreak of the war in July, 1914, no American copper was shipped to Germany and Austria, and for years Germany was the United States' best copper customer.

On Sept. 21 the Government through the War Industries Board fixed upon 23 1/2 cents as the "official" price on all future copper sales and all of the large producers say they are entirely sold up at this price to the end of the year.

Although 23 1/2 cents seems a fair price to the producing interests, recognition should be made of the fact that there has been an extraordinary rise in the cost of "making" copper the last two years. Important supplies, such as coal and powder, to say nothing of all construction materials, have greatly added to the operating expense, which, together with wage increases and an insufficient supply of labor, have jumped the cost per pound fully 50 per cent.

Another perplexing problem enters the situation this year by reason of the excess profits tax, which, when added to the corporation tax on net incomes, will boost the total outgo per pound of copper to figures which, in some cases, imperil the prevailing dividend rate.

All these expenses have already had reflection in the selling prices of copper shares as the following declines in a few representative copper share issues from the high of a year ago will show. It was in November, 1916, that practically all of the top notch prices were recorded:

Company	Present price	High in 1916	Decline
Anaconda.....	58	105 1/2	45
Calumet & Hecla.....	40	640	28
Chino.....	42	74	43

## UNITED STATES

## FOREIGN TRADE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States exports for October of \$542,000,000, reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, brought the total for the 10 months to \$5,149,000,000, an increase of \$706,000,000 over the corresponding period in 1916. The October figures exceeded those for September by \$86,000,000.

Imports of \$221,000,000 in October showed a decrease of \$15,000,000, as compared with the preceding month; but the 10 months' total of \$2,504,000,000 exceeded those of the first 10 months of 1916 by \$494,000,000. The decrease for October was explained by the fact that 76 per cent of the imports for that month were duty free.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

## NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM

New York Central (Excluding Boston & Albany)

October.....	1917	1916
Operating revenue.....	\$20,745,164	\$22,883,476
Operating expenses.....	3,606,465	2,711,909
Net income.....	18,078,699	20,171,567
Jan 1 to Oct 31.....	180,476,683	11,847,701
Net income.....	20,993,771	18,558,077

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

October.....	1917	1916
Operating revenue.....	\$2,923,618	\$2,881,181
Operating expenses.....	60,085	\$30,117
Net income.....	18,940,695	1,041,358
Jan 1 to Oct 31.....	169,149	2,153,097
Net income.....	169,149	2,153,097

## CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO &amp; ST. LOUIS

October.....	1917	1916
Operating revenue.....	\$4,990,388	\$729,199
Operating expenses.....	905,055	152,938
Net income.....	4,085,333	576,261
Jan 1 to Oct 31.....	43,395,981	5,205,379
Net income.....	2,131,361	\$622,433

## PITTSBURGH &amp; LAKE ERIE

October.....	1917	1916
Operating revenue.....	\$5,063,791	\$751,080
Operating expenses.....	381,369	\$64,393
Net income.....	4,682,422	686,687
Jan 1 to Oct 31.....	48,881,194	5,183,936
Net income.....	4,849,911	\$2,044,281

## CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE &amp; ST. PAUL

October.....	1917	1916
Operating revenue.....	\$2,531,575	\$346,233
Operating expenses.....	662,596	236,254
Net income.....	2,145,090	1,355,210
Jan 1 to Oct 31.....	21,455,090	3,090,902
Net income.....	2,145,090	3,090,902

## HOICKING VALLEY

October.....	1917	1916
Operating revenue.....	\$3,703,089	\$5,238,033
Operating expenses.....	5,875,841	1,362,934
Net income.....	3,267,248	3,875,099
Jan 1 to Oct 31.....	326,702,212	27,359,766
Net income.....	36,130,389	\$27,794,702

## ST. LOUIS &amp; SAN FRANCISCO

October.....	1917	1916
Operating revenue.....	\$5,671,613	\$513,451
Operating expenses.....	3,567,297	424,729
Net income.....	2,104,316	88,722
Jan 1 to Oct 31.....	1,875,252	33,259
Net income.....	2,104,316	88,722

## NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA &amp; WESTERN

October.....	1917	1916
Gross earnings.....	\$363,139	\$97,904
Operating expenses.....	69,382	19,708
Net income.....	61,756	\$132,803
Jan 1 to Oct 31.....	61,756	\$132,803
Net income.....	61,756	\$132,803

## NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA &amp; ST. LOUIS

October.....	1917	1916
Operating revenue.....	\$1,453,249	\$183,245
Operating expenses.....	316,795	\$123,756
Net income.....	1,136,454	60,489
Jan 1 to Oct 31.....	12,410,872	1,325,644
Net income.....	2,552,080	\$144,321

## LOUISVILLE &amp; NASHVILLE

October.....	1917	1916
Operating revenue.....	\$7,074,789	\$5,841,790
Operating expenses.....	2,131,194	2,193,838
Net income.....	1,562,544	1,991,511
Jan 1 to Oct 31.....	62,753,636	\$5,037,789
Net income.....	19,426,327	18,336,185
Operating revenue.....	15,654,421	16,812,913

## SEABOARD AIR LINE

October.....	1917	1916
Gross.....	\$2,840,116	\$2,292,797
Operating expenses.....	744,198	683,054
Net income.....	2,095,918	1,609,743
Jan 1 to Oct 31.....	24,780,094	21,025,859
Gross.....	6,113,160	5,809,317
Net income.....	329,871	\$4,367
Operating revenue.....	354,054	\$159,479
Net income.....	3,885,849	\$19,724

## MINNEAPOLIS &amp; ST. LOUIS

October.....	1917	1916
Gross.....	\$2,840,116	\$2,292,797
Operating expenses.....	744,198	683,054
Net income.....	2,095,918	1,609,743
Jan 1 to Oct 31.....	24,780,094	21,025,859
Gross.....	6,113,160	5,809,317
Net income.....	329,871	\$4,367
Operating revenue.....	354,054	\$159,479
Net income.....	3,885,849	\$19,724

\*Decrease. †Not including war tax.

## COTTON GOODS

## PRICES RISING

Advances in Various Lines Run From Quarter of Cent to Two Cents a Yard and the Demand Is Remarkably Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Cotton goods are still rising. Print cloth yarn goods advanced in the Fall River market last week by a quarter to half a cent. Some yarn spinners raised their prices on medium count yarns by two cents. Even fine yarn fabrics, which have been less buoyant than other classes of cotton goods in recent months, tended upward. There was a good demand all around.

On fine yarn goods many buyers seem to be coming to the conclusion that these goods are not going to be any lower unless something happens to upset values and production costs in all directions. During the last few months, manufacturing margins in this city have declined to such an extent, as a result of the more rapid rise of costs than of selling prices, that the mill managers have actually stopped a large amount of machinery rather than sell on a profitless basis.

Fine goods have been selling admittedly on a much lower basis, considering production costs, than any other class of cotton goods.

Realization of these facts has finally led buyers to come in and place contracts to start as far ahead as next March or April and to run to next summer. Voiles, poplins, venetians and pongees have been most active in the last week. The manufacturers here find that buyers are still limiting their operations to a much greater extent than usual to staple and semistaple fabrics and avoiding the risks involved in handling fancy novelty weaves on the present high price basis.

The Fall River print cloth market has been overshadowed by the labor crisis. It seemed impossible that the labor unions would tie up the industry on a dispute over 2 1/2 per cent in the wage scale after being granted five increases since the war began which have lifted their wages 57 1/2 per cent above the pre-war basis. But it is obvious from the striking rise in print cloth prices that the mills are operating on a very profitable basis and the workers were not satisfied even with these extraordinary increases.

In the past week 38 1/2 inch 64x60, 5 1/2 oz. wide print cloth, sold at 12 cents, compared with 11 1/2 cents a week ago. A typical narrow style, 27 inch, 56x52, 9 yards to the pound, sold at 7 1/2 cents compared with 7 cents a week ago. An active low count construction, 36-inch 32x38, 13 yards to the pound, sold at 5 1/2 cents, compared with 5 cents a week ago. These constructions are thus commanding from 64 1/2 cents to 63 1/2 cents a pound. Cotton has advanced, print cloth grades now commanding 32 to 33 cents, but even so the manufacturing margin is constantly widening out.

The yarn spinners get enough business to keep them well employed, and to enable them to raise their prices so that they can pass along to the buyers of their product the increases in production costs. The demand in the past week has included all sorts of both combed and carded yarns. The congestion of the railroads has diverted to eastern mills considerable business that would naturally go South, as many yarn buyers have been afraid to place business with southern mills lest the yarns did not reach them when they needed them.

The reports issued by several mills in this city which have held their stockholders' meetings in the last week show that the mill corporations have made very gratifying profits this year. The Grinnell shows earnings of about 37 per cent, the Bristol shows about 19 1/2 per cent, the Wamsutta shows about 37 per cent, and the Kilburn shows about 40 per cent. The mills have not paid anything like such percentages as these in dividends, but have applied a large portion of their earnings to strengthening their reserves and the reduction of debt.

## REPORT ON CROPS

## FROM OKLAHOMA

CHICAGO, Ill.—Oklahoma December crop reports make the winter wheat condition 51, compared with 84 a year ago, and 68 last June. Some wheat is not up yet. General rains fell in some sections in the latter part of November. Farmers still hold 18 per cent of 1917 wheat crop, compared with 32 per cent Nov. 1, and 14 per cent a year ago. Reserves of corn are 53 per cent, compared with 76 per cent a month ago, and 65 per cent a year ago.

## AMERICAN WOOLLEN COMPANY

(Massachusetts Corporation)

## DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents (\$1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25) per share on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid on Jan. 15, 1918, to stockholders of record Dec. 13, 1917.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business Dec. 13, 1917, and will be reopened at the opening of business Dec. 28, 1917.

WM. H. DWELLY, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 3, 1917.

We have sold over 18,000 mortgages without a foreclosure. All have paid 6% net interest promptly when due. Our experience enables us to give you advice about investment in mortgages. Write for literature and advice. It is free.

L. D. MILLER & CO.

Offices: Milwaukee and Racine, Wis.

## REAL ESTATE

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Orville H. Dewey has taken possession of the property situated 49 to 61 Jamaica Way, Jamaica Plain, title to which was conveyed by the International Trust Company. This estate consists of two large frame dwellings, a frame music hall, and frame stable, together with 55,460 square feet of land, all assessed for \$43,700. The land carries \$31,200 of that amount.

Neil McNeil has sold to Louis Radio the large frame dwelling property situated 18 Schuyler Street, Roxbury, valued by the assessors at \$7500. There is a land area of 6457 square feet taxed on \$2500.

Papers have been placed on record today, confirming sale of the three-story brick dwelling at 18 Perrin Street, belonging to the Annie Badger estate, and assessed for \$4100. One thousand one hundred dollars of this applies on 2658 square feet of land. The buyer is Curtis H. Burt.

## NORTH END AND BRIGHTON

Albert Erlandson, who purchased the property at 91-93 Travers Street a short time ago, has sold the parcel to Meyer Stern. There is a three-story frame building standing on 696 square feet of land, all taxed on a valuation of \$14,200, of which the land carries \$13,900.

Corra S. Mellen, administratrix, has conveyed the title of the frame dwelling at 40 Allston Heights, Brighton, to Amelia S. Sternberg. The assessors value it at \$3600, of which the 6459 square feet of land carries \$1600.

## DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

The Worcester North Savings Bank has taken title to the four-story brick store and apartment building, at the corner of 372 to 378 Washington corner of Dakota streets, Dorchester. The property was owned by George A. Higgins. Total assessment is \$37,600 of which \$5600 applies on 3208 square feet of land.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MINNESOTA TEAM  
HAS GOOD SEASON

Despite Loss of Star Players and  
Late Start at Practice Coach  
H. L. Williams Develops a  
Strong Football Eleven There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Followers of football at the University of Minnesota and in the Twin Cities, as well as the coaches, are satisfied with the showing made by the eleven representing the college in the 1917 season, even though the Western Conference title went to Ohio State for the second successive year. The record made by the Gophers was much better than anyone expected when the season opened, and the year may be said to have been one of the best in his career for Coach H. L. Williams.

The university opened nearly a month later than usual, and only three veterans of last year's first team reported for practice. Coach Williams, however, he started the season with the best tactics ever seen on Northrop Field, and anyone who has ever watched the Minnesota style of play knows that the famous shift depends more than anything else for its effectiveness on two good tackles. Coach Williams has always held that as a general rule more ground is lost than gained in plays circling the ends, and his system has been to aim mainly at the spot in the line between tackle and end. His strategy this season more nearly approached the end run than ever before. His best play was a quarterback run aimed directly at the end, with a tackle pulled back of the line to put the end out, and if possible the defensive halfback, too. Sometimes the play went inside the end and on fewer occasions just outside or over the position. Quarterback N. A. Arntson '20, with his speed, el-like dodging and strength on his feet, with four or five yards to gain on the fourth down, instead of calling for a kick often called back Hauser or Ecklund, took the ball, and put it over for the necessary distance or much more. The work of Hauser, especially in interfering for the quarter on this play, surpassed anything of the kind this writer has seen on any football field. With three other players aimed at the tackle, Hauser took care of the end and defensive halfback, and protected his man from other tacklers for long gains. Though weighing more than 200 pounds, the Minnesota captain is faster than most men, his track record for the 100-yard dash being 10.2-5. All-in-all, Hauser this season showed himself to be head and shoulders above any other tackle in the West, with Captain Rundquist of Illinois running him the closest race for honors.

The system of Coach Williams depends less on individual stars than on effective team-work, and his feat of training a nearly green eleven into winners of second place honors in the conference with a late start on his practice season, is the more worthy of note because team-work is his fetish. The success of his shift depends on concentration of strength on a weak spot in the enemy's line, and making his smash before the enemy's reserve can be brought into play. Thus the shift is made rapidly on a "hep" from the quarter, and the ball snapped almost immediately, usually before the opponent can shift to meet it. Preponderance of strength on this spot attacked usually tells, and this is why a back going through even the center of the line can be seen from the stands sometimes to be going through untouched until stopped by the second line of defense, his mates on the line and back of it having opened a big hole.

Progress at Minnesota this season was slowest in the backfield. Arntson at quarter, while a brilliant runner and a sure catcher of punts, was playing his first year of varsity football, and his generalship at times showed lack of experience, especially in the only game lost, that with Wisconsin. Next season he promises to be a highly valuable man. N. W. Kingsley '19, fullback, was the slowest man at hitting his stride, never playing a satisfactory game until Chicago and Illinois were met. However, he showed steady improvement with each contest, and at the end of the season had mastered the trick of hitting the line low and hard. Paul Carroll '18, left halfback, was out of the game through the early part of the season, but proved at its end to be the best ground gainer except Arntson. E. W. Lampi '20, playing at right half, was a steady and at times brilliant performer, excelling at runs through a broken field. W. W. Aldenderfer '18, substitute half and fullback, did his best work in the Indiana contest, displacing Lampi in the second half.

Flinn, on the right end, played a steady game, safe on the defensive, and made some good gains when called back of the line. His work at receiving forward passes, however, was not nearly so good as last season, when he pushed Albert Baston close for honors. At left end Alfred Schroeder '18, playing his first year, was a find, turning back all plays directed at him, and being faster on going down on punts than Flinn. Both men, however, showed rather poorly in this regard in their home games, being blocked often by opposing ends. The work of the tackles has already been mentioned, and too much praise can hardly be given either man. At the guards D. L. Johnson '19, and V. M. Williams '20, played a steady and dependable sort of football. H. L. Williams Jr., '20, son of the coach, played his first year of university football

## and improved steadily at passing and his defensive game as the season progressed.

All these men except Hauser, Ecklund, Flinn, Carroll and Aldenderfer, who graduate, will be back next season unless they enter the military service. Schroeder finishes his course, but has had only one year of football, and may reenter school. Flinn may do so also, unless he enters the army.

WALKER TO COACH  
DARTMOUTH MEN

Successful Williams Football Instructor Will Have Charge of Basketball Team at Hanover

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — Fred Walker, who developed an undefeated football eleven at Williams College this fall, will make his debut in the East as a basketball coach at Dartmouth College. He has accepted an offer to take charge of the Dartmouth five this season and will begin his duties this week.

Although it will be Coach Walker's first position as basketball instructor among the eastern colleges, he has had experience elsewhere. Beside being a fine player he coached the Utah State College team two years, and also was in charge of the University of Chicago basketball team one season. He succeeds Coach Loudon at Dartmouth.

Coach Walker returned Monday from New York, where, besides completing arrangements for the position at Hanover with Dartmouth athletic authorities, he was the guest, together with members of the Williams eleven, at a banquet held by the New York alumni in honor of the successful season.

## SCHOOL ATHLETICS

Faculty Athletic Manager J. L. Hayward of Somerville High School, is still waiting for a definite reply from the Scott High School management of Toledo, O., regarding a game between two schools in Toledo on Saturday. Manager Hayward requested a guarantee of \$1200 to cover the expenses. He expected an answer Monday, but none was received, so the question of a game is still unsettled.

Coach J. E. Mansfield of Medford High School is grooming his boys for their big game for the New England school championship with Manchester, N. H., at Braves Field Saturday, and this afternoon he plans to give the team a hard workout. T. J. Keady, varsity football coach at Lehigh University, is helping Coach Mansfield and teaching the Medford boys the fine points of the game. Coach Keady is also working out a strong defense to offset the forward passing game that Manchester is almost certain to attempt. Arrangements have been made for the team to work at Braves Field Thursday and Friday afternoons.

H. M. McLaren, faculty manager at Manchester (N. H.) High School, came to Boston Monday afternoon. He stated that he wanted 500 reserved seat tickets, and that these will not take care of all the Manchester enthusiasts that will make the trip. If there are enough, a special train will be secured for the journey. It has also been decided that the Manchester boys will wear numbers and the Medford boys letters as distinguishing marks in the big game Saturday.

Three important football games are on the schedule for this afternoon, that were postponed from last Saturday. Somerville will meet Rindge Technical School on Russell Field, North Cambridge; Brookline will clash with Newton on Claffin Field, Newtonville; and Boston High School of Commerce will line up against Boston College High School at Braves Field.

At a special meeting of the Arlington High School Athletic Board Monday, letters were awarded to 15 members of the football team, as follows: Manager Ralph Adams, John Cadagan, Herbert Danton, Frank Gallagher, Russell Madley, John Lynch, Charles Moore, Parks Odenweller, Francis O'Keefe, James Quinn, Jordan Silver, Robert Smith, John Toomey, Edward Viano and Robert White.

Arrangements have been made for a game between Haverhill High School and Lynn Classical High School, to be played on the Lynn field next Saturday. The winner of the game will be looked upon as the holder of the Essex County championship.

A number of the Greater Boston schools took advantage of conditions Monday afternoon and called out the hockey candidates for the first outdoor practice of the season. Brookline High School responded well, nearly 80 boys answering the call.

RELIGIOUS AUTOCRACY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—The Rev. J. D. Ellis, chairman of the Montreal Methodist conference recently, taking for his subject, "Danger of Religious Autocracy," made some strong remarks on the late Roman Catholic litigation in the local courts, the result of which has already appeared in The Christian Science Monitor. He said that what they were confronted with was autocracy versus democracy in the trial in question; it was not persons that were on trial but a system and what the people wanted to know was, whether religious autocracy was in control. He added that institutions surrounded by stone walls, with iron pickets, barred windows, cloistered cells and so forth were not normal but savored of autocracy.

HARVARD HOCKEY  
MEN TO REPORT

Freshman Candidates Will Meet  
Thursday for the First Time—  
Winter Track Practice Starts

The 1917-18 Harvard hockey season will open officially on Thursday when candidates for the freshman team will meet in Smith Halls. Managerial candidates from 1921 will also be called out on that day.

R. E. Gross '19, one of the three members of last year's Harvard varsity hockey squad now in college, and E. W. Pavenstedt '20, manager of last year's freshman seven, will be the speakers. The former will act as coach of the 1921 team for the early part of the season at least, although efforts are being made to obtain some other suitable man who would not be eligible for an upper-class team. Coach Gross will outline to the freshman players the general plan for the development of the team, and Pavenstedt is to be in charge of the managerial competition and will describe facilities for practice and the details of the schedule.

Until the rink on Soldiers Field is ready for use, there is no prospect of actual practice, since no arrangements have been made yet for the use of the Boston Arena, which opens on Saturday.

The managerial competition will be a comparatively short one, ending about Feb. 15. The competition includes taking charge of the details of practice and games and doing, under supervision, nearly all the work connected with the management of the informal and freshman teams. There are five places to be filled, those of manager and assistant manager of the freshman team, and the management of the three dormitory sevens. Exact details will be given at the meeting.

The winter track season of 1917-18 commenced inauspiciously at Harvard Monday afternoon, when only 17 candidates reported for the first practice. Of these only four were from the three upper classes, the rest being from the class of 1921. A great many more freshmen are needed to form the basis of a strong relay team, while unless more varsity candidates come out before the end of the week the outlook for an informal team will not be bright.

The coaching staff has three weeks before the December holidays in which to round the runners and field event men into shape, and all men who intend to go out for track this year are expected to report now in order to gain the valuable early training. Field event men are especially needed, since only four freshmen and no varsity athletes signed up for these branches. At the opening practice Coach W. F. Donovan took charge of all the runners, sending them at an easy pace around the Stadium fence. The jumpers and weight-throwers were given a workout in the baseball cage under the direction of Coach Farrell. This division of the coaching staff will be followed daily for the present. As soon as the laying of the board track, which is now under way, has been completed, all the runners will practice there.

UNION COLLEGE  
NAMES DATES

Schenectady Institute Basketball  
Five Is Captained by Isadore  
Yavits of the Junior Class

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Union College has completed its basketball schedule for 1917-1918 with the exception of two prospective games with the College of the City of New York and one with Rutgers, which have not been definitely arranged. It stands as follows:

Dec. 13—Clarkson Tech. College, at home; 15—State College, at home; 22—College of the City of New York, at New York; 29—University of Rochester, at Rochester.

Jan. 5—Yale, at home; 12—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at home; 19—St. Lawrence, at home; 23—Amherst, at Williamstown; 26—Amherst, at Amherst.

Feb. 9—College of the City of New York, at home; 13—Williams, at home; 16—Wesleyan, at home; 22—West Point, at West Point; 23—Rutgers, New Brunswick.

March 2—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy; 8—Amherst, at home; 9—Wesleyan, at Middletown.

The team has elected Isadore Yavits '19 of Schenectady as captain. Yavits takes the place of James Mudge, who went to Fort Madison and is now a first lieutenant in the regular army. It is a long time since a junior has been captain of the baseball team, but this year Union's athletic seniors are most of them in some form or other of national service.

LETTERS AWARDED  
WESLEYAN PLAYERS

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The Wesleyan University athletic council has voted to give sweaters with football letters to 16 members of this fall's squad as follows: Capt. W. F. Sutter '18, former Capt. H. T. Woolley '18, B. C. Froidevaux '18, L. V. Bower '18, J. M. Austin '19, R. J. Keeler '19, A. F. Markthaler '19, F. H. Hahn '19, H. H. Anderson '20, C. F. Peck '20, L. D. Berlew '20, E. S. Boote '20, L. C. Seeley '20, K. V. Dixon '20, E. E. Dixon '20 and E. C. Gravatt '20. The college body has voted to give wrist watches to C. L. Eaton '17 and W. R. Talbot '17, members of last year's varsity, who served as assistant coaches under Coach Edgar Fauer this fall.

W. H. P. FAUNCE TO  
ADDRESS N. C. A. A.

President of Brown University  
Will Be a Speaker at Twelfth  
Annual Meeting of the National  
Collegiate Association

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Followers of intercollegiate athletics are looking forward with much interest to the twelfth annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which will be held at the Hotel Astor, this city, on Friday, Dec. 28, beginning at 10 a. m. The complete program of the morning sessions has not yet been arranged, but it is possible to announce that two of the speakers will be President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, and President G. E. Vincent of the general education board.

At the afternoon session reports will be received from the representatives of the nine districts and from committees, standing and special.

The evening session will be given up as usual to more or less informal discussion of pressing problems. It is proposed that the delegates may be disposed to continue the discussion that was begun at the informal meeting of the association in Washington last August. The resolutions passed at that meeting, which were intended to guide the colleges in their efforts to make their athletic programs conform to the military needs of the State, have been well received and widely adopted. The association has more work to do in this direction, as new problems are continually arising in the growing demand of the country upon the colleges for the best they can offer in the way of trained men.

There will be a meeting of the executive committee at the same place on the preceding evening, Thursday, at 8 o'clock. Any local conference or league that is associated with the national organization is requested to send a representative to this committee meeting, so that it may be thoroughly representative of all parts of the country.

PINEHURST GOLF  
GETS UNDER WAY

R. C. Shannon and J. B. Bowen  
Win First Prize in Tin Whistles  
Tournament With 45 Card

PINEHURST, N. C.—R. C. Shannon 2d, of Brockport, handicap 6, and J. B. Bowen, of Philadelphia, handicap 18, tied at 45 here Monday, for the first prize in the Tin Whistles 12 selected holes tourney at Pinehurst.

C. L. Becker, of the Ekwanok Club, handicap 6, and J. H. Clapp, of Chevy Chase, handicap 7, finished a stroke behind the leaders, taking 46 for 6 holes going out and 6 coming in.

Three Woodland Golf Club members, all handicaps 10, finished up in the running. Dr. Myron Marr taking a net 49, C. F. Lancaster 53 and J. R. Bowker 55. J. G. Nicholson, of New Bedford, also handicap 10, was 51. The prize for the best gross went to J. H. Clapp, whose fine par 36 going out was burdened by a 46 coming in for an 82.

Donald Ross played the No. 2 course at Pinehurst in 71, 36 out and 35 in, an improvement of nine strokes on the best amateur round so far made here this season. Ross has arrived to look after things for the winter, and his 71 was his first attempt to get around in low figures.

RENSELAER PLANS  
FOR HOCKEY SEASON

TROY, N. Y.—Prospect of an early winter season has aroused the enthusiasm of candidates for the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute varsity hockey team, and Manager F. J. Carney is planning the strongest schedule of intercollegiate matches since the fine big rink, erected adjoining the campus, gave the game a prominent place in winter athletics among the engineers.

Already matches have been scheduled with Massachusetts Agricultural College and New York State College of Teachers at Troy, and trips will be made to West Point and Williams College and a return game will be played with the Teachers College.

St. Lawrence, which will have its first hockey team this year, and one or two other college teams will be seen on the Troy rink, while the institute team will schedule a trip to Connecticut early next year.

## MISS C. K. HAYWOOD WINS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss C. K. Haywood of Philadelphia, ranked as the leading amateur woman billiardist of the country, defeated H. P. Cline of Philadelphia in an exhibition 18.2 match here Monday evening by a score of 200 to 188. Miss Haywood proved her skill in convincing manner, and established an average of nearly 10.

## INTERNATIONAL MEETS DEC 10

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The annual meeting of the International League will be held in this city on Dec. 10. President E. G. Barrow announced Monday. A meeting of the board of directors also will be held on that day.

LAWRENCE BUYS BALL PARK  
LAWRENCE, Mass.—The City Council here has passed a \$40,000 loan order for the purchase of Riverside Park as a high school athletic field. The grounds were built for the New England Baseball League team.

WILLIAMS NAMES ITS  
BASKETBALL DATES

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Manager Booth of the Williams College basketball team has announced his team's schedule for the coming season and it shows only one change over the schedule for last winter.

The Purple will open its season Jan. 12 with a game against New York State College of Albany here and the last game will be with Dartmouth College on the local court March 8.

Practice is scheduled to begin Thursday afternoon with Coach Wachter in charge. The schedule follows: Jan. 12—New York State College of Albany at Williamstown; 18—Colgate at Williamstown; 23—Union at Colgate. Feb. 7—Syracuse at Williamstown; 13—Union at Williamstown; 16—Amherst at Williamstown; 22—Wesleyan at Middletown. March 2—Wesleyan at Williamstown; 6—Amherst at Amherst; 8—Dartmouth at Williamstown.

NAVY YARD WINS  
FROM MARINES

Charlestown Sailors Score Touchdown and Goal Against Capt. Mahan's Football Eleven

The Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard football eleven defeated the League Island (Pa.) Marines football team on Soldiers Field, Boston, Monday afternoon, 7 to 0. The game was postponed from Saturday. Conditions were far from favorable to football playing, the gridiron being soft and slippery and offering a poor footing for the players. There was a good sized crowd on hand.

The Navy Yard won through better all-round playing and would probably have made a much larger score, but for the poor footing. The Navy Yard players gained 227 yards through scrimmaging, while the best the Marines could do along this line was 53 yards. The nearest the Marines came to scoring was once when they had the ball on the Navy Yard's 32-yard line.

The lone touchdown of the game was made early in the second period. Mahan of the Marines tried a forward pass with the ball on his own team's 20-yard line. The pass was intercepted by Lowmyer of the navy. Line-plunging by Enwright and a short gain by Casey, put the ball on the Navy Yard's two-yard line, from which point it was carried over by Cannell. Murray licked the goal.

Enwright was easily the star of the Navy Yard team on the offensive. His line-plunging was very effective and he also played a good game on the defensive although he did not have very much chance to show at his best in this line as the Navy Yard forwards were very powerful and broke up the Marines' attack before it could reach the secondary defense.

Mahan was the star of the Marines. He did not do much rushing with the ball, but his work at forward passing and punting was very good. He furnished the feature play of his team when he intercepted a forward pass and ran it back 25 yards. The summary:

NAVY YARD MARINES  
Skilton, L. .... 100 yds. .... 100 yds.  
Adams, I. .... 100 yds. .... 100 yds.  
Clark, J. G. .... 100 yds. .... 100 yds.  
Horwath, C. .... 100 yds. .... 100 yds.  
Algar, S. .... 100 yds. .... 100 yds.  
O'Connor, W. .... 100 yds. .... 100 yds.  
Lally, S. .... 100 yds. .... 100 yds.  
Murray, G. .... 100 yds. .... 100 yds.  
Cannell, L. .... 100 yds. .... 100 yds.  
Casey, R. .... 100 yds. .... 100 yds.  
Enwright, L. .... 100 yds. .... 100 yds.

Score—Navy Yard 7, Marines 0. Touchdown—Cannell. Goal from Touchdown—Murray. Linesman—R. O. Guild, Harvard. Referee—H. C. McGrath, Boston College. Umpire—F. W. Burleigh, Exeter. Field Judge—C. J. McCarthy, Georgetown.

Twelve of the 13 teams now in the competition were tied for the lead at 12 o'clock with 672 miles 3 laps to their credit, while the team of Madonna and Bello was one lap behind. The record is 770 miles 7 laps, made by Cameron and Kaiser in 1915 at Chicago.

## Navy Football Game

1ST DISTRICT (Leo Leary)  
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2ND DISTRICT (Cupid Black)

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MILLROSE PLANS  
INDOOR GAMES

Athletic Meet Will Be Held in  
Madison Square Garden Jan.  
23 With Events for Soldiers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With a program showing a decided departure from those of previous years, the Millrose Athletic Association will stage its annual indoor track and field meet at Madison Square Garden, Jan. 23. This year practically every event will be given over to the enlisted men of both branches of the United States war service. Officials of the meet have announced that every effort will be concentrated on giving this city the largest possible exhibition of its soldier-athletes in competition.

Another feature in keeping with the times is that the Millrose A. A. will give the entire net proceeds of the games to the Amateur Athletic Union fund for purchasing athletic equipment for the soldiers, and for paying for the promotion of athletic competition at the various camps and naval stations, particularly those near New York. This money will be turned over to the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities, whose headquarters are at Washington, and of which R. B. Fostick is chairman. The officials in charge of the meet will make every effort to obtain entries from the country's leading military athletes who are now in military training. In pursuance of this plan invitations have been sent to the various athletic directors of the large camps and naval stations throughout the East, to select their best talent for the games. Negotiations are under way also looking to the officials enlisting the aid of the Commission on Training Camp Activities in making the games a success.

Several of the more important of the Millrose A. A.'s annual fixtures will be carried on the program, however, and included among these will be the Rodman Wanamaker special, for which J. I. Ray is expected to come East.

SAVING OF MINE  
GASES IS URGED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Representatives of boards of trade and similar organizations in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania were urged by Governor Brumbaugh at a meeting at the Capitol to work for conservation. The primary purpose of the meeting according to a Harrisburg dispatch to The Public Ledger, was to formulate plans to use the waste gases of the hard-coal mines. The Governor said: "If we can harness this power we can change the complexion of our industrial life, ship coal and receive more money."

The Governor said that 72,000,000 cubic feet of gas, or 148,000,000 horsepower, is lost every day in the anthracite field. In addition it would provide other industries when the anthracite coal begins to wane.

ATHLETIC DIRECTORS TO MEET  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Athletic directors and coaches of the Western Conference are to meet in Chicago Dec. 15 to make out the 1918 football schedules.

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COACH MACHAT HAS  
WRESTLERS OUT

University of Pennsylvania Coach  
Expects to Develop Good  
Varsity Team Despite the  
Losses Caused by the War

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Despite the fact that military requirements have cut into the number of candidates available this winter, Coach J. H. Machat expects to develop a strong varsity wrestling team to represent the University of Pennsylvania this winter. Only about 30 candidates reported the first day, but it is hoped that this number will be increased as the season advances.

Freshmen are being urged to try for the team, as this is about the only chance for a first-year man to get the varsity letter, as everyone is eligible. No one need have any previous experience, for Coach Machat will teach elementary positions



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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

NEW FRENCH THEATER  
OPENS IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Paris, Dec. 3, 1917.

"Les Fourberies de Scapin," par Molière, presented by Jacques Copeau at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, New York City, evening of Nov. 27, 1917. The cast:

Argante.....François Gournac  
Géronte.....Louis Juvet  
Cotgrave.....Marcel Miller  
Léandre.....Jean Sarront  
Zerbine.....Jane Leroy  
Hyscinte.....Madeleine Geoffroy  
Scapin.....Jacques Copeau  
Sylvestre.....Marcel Vallée  
Nanine.....Eugène Nau  
Un porteur.....Robert Casa  
Un porteur.....George van Muyden

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is now the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier of New York, thanks to a kind circumstance which set this French group of stage artists down in Thirty-fifth Street—presumably to know Paris no more until after the war. At their remodeled theater, the old Garrick, this company, under the direction of Jacques Copeau, presented as their opening bill Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin." This was preceded by "L'Impromptu du Vieux Colombier," a piece along the lines of Molière's "L'Impromptu de Versailles," in which incidents of the dressing room and rehearsal were paraded; and at the end of the evening tribute was paid to Molière by members of the company in various rôles. Thus was celebrated the opening of the French theater in America, after the passing of the three empty years following M. Copeau's short and successful season in Paris in 1913. It is customary on the initiation of a new artistic project to make some kind of declaration of faith. Utterances of the usual generalities by M. Copeau were in line with those attendant on the opening of the usual "little theater." He aims at modesty and sincerity, essays to have no compromise with commercialism, is to support "true tradition" as against the academic, and is against "aesthetic virtuosity and every affectation of the mind." Concretely he stands for simplification in staging, even to the suppression of scenery.

The key to M. Copeau's aim is found in the manner of stage he uses. It is the platform stage of Shakespeare and Molière, only slightly modified, with an apron projecting into the auditorium with curtained doors and inviting steps at the side leading to the fore stage, and being outside the proscenium. This makes for the desired intimacy. Then there are various platform arrangements on the stage proper, the same centering attention on the actors, whose work is stressed by almost every detail in the Copeau scheme of things. So here we have simplicity and directness, and there is certainly no danger of a sacrifice of dramatic values to the settings. It only remains to ascertain whether much of value has been sacrificed in the clean sweep which has been made. All the modern stagecraftsmen, from Craig to the writer Dreiser, have sought color and rhythm in drama. Dreiser found rhythm in a certain regularly recurring phase of the action. Craig and others made the tone of the scenery complement the tone of the drama. M. Copeau says color and rhythm are obtained not by an immobile color scheme but by the folding and unfolding of the human group in accordance with the dramatic situation. Playgoers and amateurs of the drama have hitherto had to be content with reading of the experiments of these innovators. Now we may view one example at first hand and judge by the results.

Of one thing there is certainty, this French company is excellently trained for its work of interpreting the plays in its repertoire, which comprise a long list of Molière comedies, and romantic and classic plays of Beaumarchais, Corneille, La Fontaine, Banville, Mérimée, de Musset; and of the moderns: Dequede, Daudet, Dostoevski, Maeterlinck, Havel, Renard and others. The plays are successful in gaining the "illusion of the first time," the stark staging helping them, and then there is M. Copeau's ideal of the seeming improvisation of lines which helps to this end.

This attitude of the impromptu speech is in the tradition, it is one of the acting taught by Molière himself, and is effective when not studied. Molière, possibly, had not as good material to work with as makes up this company, and he was forced to work out a system of markings for the accentuation of words and speeches for the people he trained, at the time he presented this early farce of his. At that time, before he became court entertainer, he had a less sophisticated public to please, a public that delighted in the battings of a Tony Lumpkin, and which reveled in the rogueries of Scapin. But Molière knew his people and he knew that what is universal may be subtle in characterization also. That is why Molière's best comedies are interesting today. As for "Scapin," it is frankly a frolic for actors and audience; a bit of slapstick to lighten the theatrical lamp.

And so we have here acute men of the theater, who look both into the past and into the future. They are not to compromise with commercialism, but they must, however, compete with it; and they must, of course, draw patrons from among those whose knowledge of the French language is fragmentary. And for these there must be something for the eye. In "Scapin" there was some considerable evidence that the Copeau theories of color and rhythm are of value in the theater. But each play will be an individual and new problem. How, acutely will he invest modern and romantic dramas? At any rate we presume that he will act them superbly, as was acted "Les Fourberies de Scapin."



Scene in revival of farce by Molière

Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, New York, opened with performance of "Les Fourberies de Scapin"

ELEANOR PAINTER IN  
COMEDY BY CHAPIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Art and Opportunity," comedy in three acts by Harold Chapin, featuring Miss Eleanor Painter, and presented by Richard Lambert at the Knickerbocker Theater, New York City, evening of Nov. 26, 1917. The cast:

Tenby.....Martin Haydon  
George Frederick Gossamer.....Grant Stewart  
Algernon George Frederick Gossamer.....Edward Douglas  
Pauline Cheverelle.....Eleanor Painter  
Lady O'Hoye.....Katharine Stewart  
Algernon Horatio Gossamer.....Cecil Yapp  
Henry Bentley.....Frank Mills

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pauline Cheverelle, an American widow, has engaged herself to Algernon George Frederick Gossamer, son of the Earl of Worpleston. His father, uncle and aunt conspire to frustrate the designing widow. Her charm gradually overcomes them all. She breaks the engagement with Algernon, as any sensible widow would have done, and takes on his father, but only briefly; for both the father and the son she uses merely as bait to catch Bentley, the Duke's secretary. In the last act he capitulates, as expected. Thus is the family reputation saved and the imitation adventuresome made happy.

Under the surface Pauline was nothing that she seemed to be at first glance. She won her way with men by flattery and self-condemnation, and she had at her finger tips all those so-called arts with which the "clever" woman is supposed to be equipped. Such a character always makes interesting stage material. The dialogue is facile, and the handling of situations is so delicate that it thins out seriously in several places. Throughout one's interest is sustained, mildly. Only two hours elapse from first curtain to last, though the intermissions are unusually long. Yet regular theater prices are asked.

Miss Painter will improve when she has had time to develop a method of appeal more effective than overworked facial expression and, in general, a too determined effort to be bewitching. She shows an adequate grasp of the various facets of the kaleidoscopic Pauline, and she presents them with an authenticity which is even now, on her first appearance outside of musical comedy, promising. But she still remains most entertaining when she sings, as she does twice. No heavy acting demands are made on her adequate support.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lou Tellegen is out of the films for awhile, and appears at the Republic Theater this week in "Blind Youth," a comedy drama by Willard Mack which gives the actor another romantic rôle. The Washington Square Players are presenting their second bill at the Comedy: "The Critics' Comedy," by Samuel Kaplan, "Neighbors," by Zona Gale, "The Girl in the Coffin," by Theodore Dreiser and "Yum Chapab" ("My Lord, the Dancer"), an Aztec grotesque by J. Garcia Pimentel and Beatrice de Holthor. "Broken Threads" goes on tour after 40 performances at the Fulton. "Treasure Island" is playing at the Standard. Rehearsals for Ethel Barrymore's production of "The Lady of the Camellias" have begun under direction of B. Iden Payne. Eleven pieces have run beyond 100 performances: "Oh, Boy!" 331, "Hitchy-Koo" 208, "Cheer Up" 173, "Business Before Pleasure" 129, "Maytime" 128, "Eyes of Youth" 121, "A Tailor-Made Man" and "Leave It to Jane" 115, "The Masquerader" and "The Country Cousin" 106, "Polly with a Past" 105, "Le Luxe Annie" has gone on the road after 106 performances.

The second season of holiday matinees for children at the Cohan & Hare Theater will offer three plays at each performance: "Buried Treasure,"

telling the adventure that came to three boys who had to spend the morning in the back yard; "The Tinkie-man," who dies in through the nursery window one night after mother and father go off to the opera; and "The Three Bears," the fairy tale of Goldilocks. William H. Crane has returned to the stage, this time in vaudeville, in "Winter and Spring," acting a grandfather who finally forgives the child who, forbidden to seek his presence in any other way, approaches him as a servant.

Facing a falling off in patronage, the theaters are discussing the advisability of a general reduction in prices. Already the Selwyns, Klaw & Erlanger, William A. Brady and Elliott, Comstock & Gest have lowered prices, particularly on Saturday nights. The public for too long has submitted to the exorbitant charge of \$2.50 and more for the best seats on Saturday night. The public for too long has listened to the plea of the producer that productions cost so much more in these days that higher prices must be asked. The war tax is making both the public and the producers think. The former goes to the theater less, because it thinks the prices are high enough to include the tax. The latter, most of them refusing to pay the tax themselves, finally begin to talk of a general price reduction. And one theatrical man comes forward and says that \$1.50 is high enough for a musical comedy, and \$1 for other productions. Perhaps the days of more than 100 per cent profit on a piece have gone by. In the future, when prices begin to go back, the public should remember some of the things the producers are admitting now. Arthur Hopkins, manager of the Plymouth, is reducing prices for "The Gypsy Trail" to \$1.50 and \$1 for orchestra seats for the first three nights of the week; and no tickets will be given to the speculators without their agreement not to charge more than 25 cents premium.

NEW FARCE SEEN  
IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Among Those Present," comedy in three acts by Larry Evans and Walter C. Percival, presented by Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler at the Broad Street Theater, Philadelphia, evening of Nov. 19, 1917. The cast:

John Spencer.....Edward Poland  
Peter Vanderpool.....Franklyn Hurlrich  
Charles Grant.....Vincent Coleman  
Higgins.....Herbert Ayling  
Freddie Krebs.....William Halligan  
Percival Glendinning.....George Howell  
The Dancer.....Shelley Hull  
English.....Eric Snowden  
Deacon.....John D. O'Hara  
Hallowell.....Sidney Toler  
MacVeigh.....Edmund Elton  
Hon. Mortimer Hargraves.....Ronald Eyon  
Mollie Hollister Brant.....Gertrude Hitz  
Loring.....Leslie Palmer  
Roberta Rollings.....Gertrude Dallas

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—"Among Those Present" is another Raffles play. Frankly melodramatic, it offers few of the bold strokes or the novel tricks which seem necessary adjuncts to the success of such entertainments; but at the same time the old materials are well rearranged, the writing is sufficiently strong, and the characterization and pace are firmly enough maintained to win it some measure of attention, probably, when it reaches New York City.

The action presents the now familiar spectacle of a play within a play. Jimmy Burke, the new "Raffles," has so arranged matters that he is to enact the part of a gentleman thief in a play the society leaders are staging for a war relief benefit. He was tempted to undertake it because the girl who plays opposite him announced her intention of wearing, during the performance, a necklace of rare family jewels. The young man becomes involved, however, in a conflict of affection against professional pride. Affection finally wins. The method of ending more than the choice of settlement weakens the final act despite the fact that the solution comes as a surprise. The leading rôle is taken by Shelley Hull. He gives it a smooth performance.

MARGARET ANGLIN  
IN WILDE COMEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"A Woman of No Importance," by Oscar Wilde, presented by Margaret Anglin and her company at the Little Theater, Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1917. The cast:

Lady Caroline Pontefract.....Margaret Hoffman  
Sir John Pontefract.....Nedda Harrigan  
Sir John Pontefract.....Roland Rushon  
Lady Hunstanton.....Fannie Addison Pitt  
Gerald Arbuthnot.....Saxon Kling  
Lord Alfred Rufford.....Howard Lindsay  
Mrs. Altonby.....Margaret Ferguson  
Lady Studebaker.....Phyllis Birkett  
Lord Illingworth.....Edward Emery  
Archdeacon Daubeny, D. D.....Langdon Bruce

Francis.....Ralph G. Kimmel  
Mrs. Arbuthnot.....Miss Anglin  
Alice.....Sally Williams

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Miss Margaret Anglin began the last three weeks of her too brief repertory season at the Little Theater with Wilde's "A Woman of No Importance," which she acted two seasons ago in New York. For this revival Miss Anglin obtained the support of the Philadelphia Art Alliance, but an interesting development of the week of its presentation was the abundant evidence that it might easily have run two or three weeks with or without special aid. Despite fluctuating dramatic styles and the obvious fact that Wilde marks only one stage in the far journey which modern drama is making, "A Woman of No Importance" exercised a somewhat unexpected appeal.

A large part of the responsibility for its success is due, doubtless, to the superior fashion in which Miss Anglin handled the play, not only in respect to her own performance, but in the selection of her company and in the simple but appropriate staging. Miss Anglin is essentially a tragic talent. Her Greek productions admittedly mark the height of her achievements. So it was to be expected that the sterner harmonies of Mrs. Arbuthnot would yield her richer materials than the almost elfin Betty Taradine of "Lonely Soldiers," her first offering at the Little Theater. That was a delightful and significant English war comedy to which Miss Anglin brought many graces of gesture and inflection. It was a showcase for the exhibition of a finished method. But the youthful irresponsibility of the extravagant Betty—a quality often fantastical—was not projected with half the vividness and force of the heroically borne tragedy of Mrs. Arbuthnot.

For all the other important rôles in the play Miss Anglin succeeded in recruiting well-equipped players, including Mrs. Fannie Addison Pitt for the rôle of Lady Hunstanton. All the subtle nuances of meaning in this character were captured by Mrs. Pitt. In addition to a keen grasp of the character of the profligate Lord Illingworth, Edward Emery displayed an appreciation of the intimacies of the diminutive playhouse. Nedda Harrington was capital in the rôle of the "young Parian."

One of the gratifying phases of Miss Anglin's season here is its financial success. After a reticent introduction she has plainly won public support; well-wishers of the theater will hope for her return next season, when her welcome will doubtless be doubly warm. At any rate, Miss Anglin's experience indicates that the way lies open in several directions for similar enterprises. Philadelphia is doubtless not alone in its gratitude for occasional escape from the sometimes tedious monotone, the perpetual newness, of the popular theatrical circuits. And the stock company idea is by no means discarded when it is managed with the intelligence which has marked Miss Anglin's régime, and when its policy is confined to plays of the caliber she has chosen.

## AMERICAN STAGE NOTES

"The Golden Goose," an extravaganza by Schuyler Green and Herbert Reynolds, with music by Silvio Hein, was seen last week in Atlantic City, N. J. The book has been revised by

Edgar Smith since the piece had a preliminary tour as "The Red Clock." The Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia, which has not been used as a legitimate theater since 1913, has been taken over by the Messrs. Shubert as a house for their traveling attractions.

E. Lyall Swate has decided to remain in New York and become an independent producer. He has been stage director of the Haymarket Theater in London and came to this country to stage "Chu Chin Chow."

Mme. Bernhardt is playing one-night stands in New England this week. "Words and Music," a new revue to be produced by Raymond Hitchcock, is to have Richard Carle as its chief player. The Dolly sisters, Wellington Cross and Miss Edna Aug are to be in the cast.

Plans have been made for the erection of a \$100,000 playhouse for traveling attractions at San Jose, Cal. It is to seat 1800 persons and be under the management of a San Francisco firm. Charles Dillingham has engaged William Courtenay and Thomas A. Wise to play the principal parts in his forthcoming production of "General Post." The company is to include Miss Olive Tell, Miss Cynthia Brooks, Cecil Fletcher, Wigney Percival and James Kearney. The play will be produced in New York shortly.

Robert Downing, who appeared for years in romantic plays, is now pastor of the Independent Church at South Portsmouth, R. I.

"CAROLINE" GIVEN  
IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Caroline," by W. Somerset Maugham, presented by Margaret Anglin and her company at the Little Theater, Philadelphia, evening of Nov. 26, 1917. The cast:

Isabella Trench.....Margaret Hoffman  
Rex Cunningham.....Saxon Kling  
Caroline Ashley.....Miss Anglin  
Maud Fulton.....Sally Williams  
Robert Oldham.....Langdon Bruce  
Dr. Cornish.....Edward Emery

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Of the three comedies which Margaret Anglin has presented during her seven weeks at the Little Theater, "Caroline" is the weakest. Yet Miss Anglin made it the medium for exhibiting her penetrating art in a new and altogether pleasing light in her rôle of the mature Caroline who finds herself no longer inclined to wed Robert Oldham, the man who has courted her for 10 years, when report comes from India that her husband has passed away. A wise friend of Caroline's announces that the report was "premature," and she happily settles back into her comfortable friendship with Robert.

"Caroline" has been overmuch derided for its lightness of texture. Of direct and positive action there is certainly little; but of significance there is a great deal and its theme of a woman approaching middle age who desperately struggles to maintain at least the social consolations of her youth is unusually apt for the purposes of polite comedy.

The character of Caroline commands nothing from her audience except interest. She has never plumbed the meanings of life and by reason of her environment is not inclined to. Mr. Maugham concealed a satirical purpose in almost every character except Caroline and the physician, and the caricature of the thing was carefully brought out by Miss Anglin in her own performance and in that of her company. A closer approach to naturalism than characterized any of her previous work here was the final touch in a dramatic portrait of superior quality.

So it was proved again that capable performance, with its invaluable emphasis, may make or mar even an differently executed play. On this occasion, however, the supporting company, with the exception of Messrs. Emery and Bruce, was not as well cast as in the previous productions.

GILBERT'S "ENGAGED"  
TO BE REVIVED

Miss Grace George's announcement at the opening of her repertory season in New York that she planned to revive W. S. Gilbert's "Engaged" was second only in interest to her proposed restaging of Molière's "School for Wives." That several of Gilbert's farces and operettas will become little classics of the English-speaking theater is generally conceded. Certainly "Patience" and "The Mikado" among his librettos, and "Sweethearts," "Engaged" and "Pygmalion and Galatea" among his plays, are highlights of a theatrical generation that was not distinguished for freshness in the theater. Then there is "Pinafore," which is perennially revived by amateurs, and the inimitable "Trial by Jury," which may or may not have given George M. Cohan a hint for his burlesque in his 1916 revue on the courtroom scene of "Common Clay." "The Mikado," it may be noted in passing, is proving a mainstay of the Aborn Opera Company's tour this season, and was sung all last week in Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Engaged" has an historical significance for the theater in the development of the drama, for this farce among several early compositions by Gilbert presaged the new naturalistic theater that was to come in England, and assisted in the transition to that theater from the extravagance and sentimentality that characterized the plays of the theater in which Gilbert got his start. Gilbert, it is seen today, was a force in bringing about this transition, so far as playwriting went, just as Tom Robertson was a force in his invention of the art of modern stage direction. Robertson, of course, in time also had not a little influence on the playwriting side, helping to abolish emotional extravagance from the theater by discovering an exquisite interest in the commonplace, as a result of his insight into character; an insight that was not to be matched in the London theater until Barrie wrote his plays.

"Engaged," to the taste of today, may seem marred by the extravagance of its fun, an extravagance which was the fashion of its time; and consciousness of this extravagance may keep some persons from enjoying to the full Gilbert's gorgeous ridicule of the absurd current fictions of the conventional stage. He simply took the stock figures of sentimental drama and showed how ludicrous they were in the light of common sense.

Gilbert's characters, like Shaw's, are amusing for an unusual reason in the theater—they are not self-deceived. They achieve laughter through resort to the shortest, but by no means most common route, the telling of the unvarnished truth. In "Engaged" we have Maggie, a Scottish peasant lassie who expects every man who comes her way to make love to her. She does not hesitate to laud her own charms. Always she is coolly moved by calculation, not sentiment. Maggie's rustic suitor is Angus Macalister, an honest lad, as he admits himself at frequent intervals. He is much given to brushing a tender tear from his eye, and is thoughtful of the prosperity of Mrs. Macfarlane, Maggie's mother, to the extent of derailing a train every few weeks that she may obtain a little extra money by ministering to some of the disturbed passengers until their conveyance is ready to move on again. The underlying truth of these characterizations is keenly satirical of the conventions of the sentimental stage. These lowly, honest folk may be as piratical as they please so long as their eyes are ready with the drops "that pity doth engender," and ready for a consideration, to help others out of the trouble they had thrown them into.

Gilbert does not stop at satirizing the sentimentality of the selfish but tender-hearted peasant of the stage; he has for his main mark the sentimentality of the lover, as they are pictured in the fictions of the cheap novels and the pseudo-romantic plays of his day. Angus engineers one of his gentle train wrecks shortly after the play opens, and soon several of the passengers appear. Among these is Cheviot Hill, a young man of property, who is smitten with every fair face he sees. Before the story proceeds very far he is engaged to all three girls in the piece, Maggie, Belinda, and Minnie. When Cheviot marries, and Minnie Symperon. Complications multiply when Cheviot, to save Belinda from the pursuit of an unwelcome suitor, addresses her as his wife. Belinda also calls Cheviot husband. This, before witnesses, across the line in Gretna Green, constitutes a Scotch marriage. Or so it appears at first.

But Cheviot's friend, Belvanney, who by a curious will is to lose £1000 when Cheviot marries, asserts that the house where Cheviot and Belinda made their declaration is in England. So they are not married. Minnie's father, by the terms of the same will, is to receive the £1000 that Belvanney is to lose under the conditions, and naturally does all he can to make a benedict out of Cheviot, even encouraging a match with Minnie; but being on the whole indifferent as to whom Cheviot marries so long as the £1000 comes his way.

To recount the evolution and revolutions this plot passes through under Gilbert's ingenious hand would be a dull task; nothing is drier than an attempt to recite the plot of a farce. The end comes like the end of a fugue, when every possible variation, seemingly, has been wrung from the intrigue.

One of the most ludicrous scenes comes in the second act, when Belinda, dressed in black, laments as to whether or not she has a husband. She hasn't seen Cheviot since that day in Scotland. As she descends upon her grief she devours tarts from a plate-

ful on the table and remarks that she is grateful that she still can eat. She is inconsolable, can think of nothing but the absent one, she says, yet is consciously appreciative of those tarts. This gem of humorous incongruity has been imitated by many playwrights. It may be found at length in the second act of Oscar Wilde's farce, "The Importance of Being Earnest."

To inquire into the many ramifications of Gilbert's satire in "Engaged" would be to substitute an attempted analysis of the farce for the piece itself, a fruitless occupation, indeed. Even those who may not see Miss George's projected revival can find an hour of hearty fun in reading the play, which is available in several editions, and is doubtless on the shelves of nearly all public libraries. What will strike the reader as well as the spectator of a Gilbert comedy or operetta is that this satirist brought an original note to the stage, a much needed and refreshing new point of view.

BARRIE PLAYLETS  
SEEN IN BOSTON

"An Evening With J. M. Barrie"—"The New Word," comedy in one act; "Barbara's Wedding," a play in one act; "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," a salute in one act; evening of Dec. 3, 1917, at the Hollis Street Theater, Boston. The casts:

"THE NEW WORD"  
Mr. Torrance.....H. E. Herbert  
Mrs. Torrance.....Lucia Moore  
Roger.....Philip Tonge  
Lucy.....Mary Lena Wilson

"BARBARA'S WEDDING"  
The Old Colonel.....Clifton Alderson  
His Wife.....Mrs. Wallace Erskine  
His Grandson.....Hugh Gillman  
Karl.....Frank Grant Mills  
Dering.....Percy Waram  
Barbara.....Frances Carson

"THE OLD LADY SHOWS HER MEDALS"  
Private Dowey.....John Campbell  
Mrs. Dowey.....Beryl Mercer  
Mr. Wilkinson.....Edward Broadley  
The Chorus, Clara T. Bracey, Adah Barton, Rita Carlyle.

One must go back to the engagement of the Irish Players, to their "Hyacinth Haler" or "The Well of Saints" to find a worthy comparison for the hour of full-flavored delight Barrie offers in "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals." The story is simply that of a faded charwoman, who, having no relatives in the war, pretends, to three friends, all of whom have boys at the front, that she has a son in the Black Watch, Kenneth Dowey. This Highlander, home on leave, hears that Mrs. Dowey calls herself his mother and goes furiously to her humble rooms. Pitifully she stands, as if expecting to be felled to the floor, and explains to the strapping Highlander that she took the liberty of adopting him, her name being Dowey, because she "wanted it to be her war." "I never had a son nor a husband," she went on; "I just called myself Mrs. Dowey to give me a standing."

The Highlander begins to succumb when she plies him with food, and he wits when he finds out that the gifts he supposed he had been receiving from a peer's daughter had really come from this lowly charwoman. "Woman," roars the wrathful Scot, "is there no gettin' rid o' ye?" At the end of the first scene he has even melted so far as to say he will go on with the deception, so far as her friends are concerned, but as for himself, she is still on probation. She even gives up her bed to him, for he is homeless, and the curtain drops to the sounds of his ablutions in her tin bath.

In the second scene his leave is up, and he must go back to France. He has given her, a joyous week of play-going and café dinners. They part, but there are no good-bys. In the third scene, just at daybreak, Mrs. Dowey fondles the medals and muffs Kenneth left with her before she starts on another day's toil. She pins on her flag button and mumbles "...nor shall the sword be sheathed until the object for which it was drawn has been accomplished," as she puts on her shawl and bonnet. Then picking up her mop and pail she goes out the door. Is Kenneth coming back? Barrie leaves that for each person in the house to decide for himself.

Throughout the whole action of this play, indeed, Barrie exercises the dramatist's function at its highest—he induces his audience to act. Barrie has written more elegantly than in this homely playlet, but he probably never before has had the whole audience so completely with him. He has gone so far that he trusts the audience to know exactly what his characters are thinking, freeing him to exercise to his full bent his joy in making the Scotch Mrs. Dowey conceal their real feelings from each other in their talk. They seldom give direct wording to their emotions. When Kenneth intimates that he would like Mrs. Dowey to be his mother, she makes a wondering movement toward him as if her whole gray life had suddenly come to bloom. "Will I do?" she asks. "Don't be so forward," he grumbles. "Wait till I propose." "None of your souse, Kenneth," she retorts with dignity.

"The New Word" is a steady delight in its study of parent and son getting over the barrier of years of reserve on the eve of the youth's departure for France. Mr. Herbert makes a distinguished figure of the father in this play of sweet-natured ironies, and the other rôles are well cast. Particularly good is the stage direction. Seldom are silences so eloquent.

Mrs. Erskine as the grandmother and Miss Carson as girlish Barbara in "Barbara's Wedding" do much to relieve by sincerity and charm the dubious adventure into the half world of a Crimean veteran's confused memories. Mr. Campbell and Miss Mercer served "The Old Lady" so well that one thinks of them almost constantly as Barrie's characters, not as actors; and illusion on the stage rarely touches that height.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Spiritual Perception

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ON page 551 of Science and Health two striking sentences occur, in which Mrs. Eddy distinguishes between spiritual perception and what is generally referred to as material sense testimony. They read as follows: "The human mind will sometime rise above all material and physical sense, exchanging it for spiritual perception, and exchanging human concepts for the divine consciousness. Then man will recognize his God-given dominion and being." Momentous words these, predicting the awakening of mankind out of the dream of material consciousness through spiritual perception, and the sweeping away of the concepts of the human mind, temporary, finite, and erroneous, by the spiritual facts of divine being.

So much are human beings given to thinking along purely material lines that they appear in many cases to be entirely oblivious to the existence of spiritual reality. Thinking only of how they shall clothe themselves and feed themselves, they spend their days almost wholly engaged with material concerns of some sort or other. A human being, until he has been to some extent spiritually aroused, dwells almost continuously upon the material mortal selfhood, his thoughts reverting perpetually to the so-called material body, to his material surroundings, material prospects, and material dealings with other human beings. Every man who has ever taken the trouble to think seriously of the situation knows that existence of this kind is nothing short of material slavery. The darkest dungeon in which a man can dwell is that of material sense. It is cramped and close and stifling. It admits of no spontaneity because its walls are constructed altogether of finite, limiting beliefs.

If material sense were real, it would mean that sooner or later total extinction would be bound universally to supervene. But Christian Science proclaims the fact that material sense

is false, that every one of its presentments is likewise false, and that consequently the hopelessness that too often holds mankind in its deadening grip is unjustifiable. On what is this proclamation based? On the absolute truth about God and His creation. From the earliest days of the human race men have been catching glimpses of the presence of God. Every recognition of good has been the detecting of His presence; every time the endeavor has been made to make human life happier and better and sweeter it has been the striving of men, often unconsciously, to be obedient to divine Principle, to Principle which itself is infinite good, Truth, Life, and Love. After a while men chronicled their experiences of spiritual truth, their discoveries of spiritual facts. And so gradually but surely the world has come to know more about God, about His idea, man, and the entire spiritual creation. And what has enabled this to be done? Spiritual perception. There never was a time when so-called material sense was so dense that a glimmering of the divine truth did not reach mankind through the gateway of spiritual perception. The reason is not far to seek. It is simply that man, spiritual man, created of God, is ever the idea of infinite Mind. Mankind may have become so beclouded at times by the mesmerism of material sense as to have sunk in belief to the level of savagery; but the condition is entirely an unreal one, for, as spiritual perception avers, man is spiritual, and being the spiritual idea of perfect Mind, is perfect also.

It is never a profitable occupation to dwell on the history of error. Indeed, it is always a mistake to do so. But that is not saying that a man may not profit by his past misjudgments. He is a wise man who, having perceived his mistake, sees the opportunity given him of so improving his methods as to avoid its repetition in the future. Spiritual perception is exactly what is needed by all men

to preside over the administration of their ways; and Mrs. Eddy puts it finely when she says on page 406 of Science and Health: "The Science of being unveils the errors of sense, and spiritual perception, aided by Science, reaches Truth. Then error disappears."

Christian Science is very practical. It helps men just where they find themselves. It does not say to a sick man, for instance, You must change your place of residence and your dietary in order to regain your strength and health. It assures him that where he is he can so understand, through spiritual perception, the true nature of man that healing will flow in upon him. Christian Science points out to him that it is false material sense which is binding him down to the belief of sickness, and that as spiritual perception—the spiritual sense of true being—enables him to know that good is ever present, unlimited in power, then in proportion to his knowledge, material belief, the cause of all disease, will disappear; and as the supposititious cause vanishes, so will the spurious effect. Sometimes in the healing of disease through Christian Science a stiff battle has to be fought, patiently and pertinaciously; at other times little resistance is offered to the truth and quick healing takes place. But whether the time required be longer or shorter, the one method alone is employed. The spiritual facts of being are arrayed against the erroneous concepts of the mortal mind, are directed against these concepts, not blindly, but with a faith resting on the boundless basis of infinite, divine Principle; and that goes on with increasing spiritual perception until the false concepts have been swept away forever.

In the eighth chapter of Mark's Gospel is recorded an instance where Jesus once reprimanded his disciples for their lack of spiritual perception. They "had forgotten to take bread, neither had they in the ship with them more than one loaf." And they had also forgotten the feeding of the five thousand with the few loaves! The Master, perceiving their dilemma, asked them: "Having eyes, see ye not? and having ears, hear ye not?" "How is it that ye do not understand?" That is precisely how it stands with mankind. Mrs. Eddy on page 536 of Science and Health explains the position when she metaphorically defines "Eyes" as "Spiritual discernment," not material but mental; and in doing so points with unhesitating finger to the necessity of the cultivation of spiritual discernment as the means of awakening the human race.

## From "The Arraignment of Paris"

[Flora dresses Ida Hill to honor the coming of the Three Goddesses.]

Flora—Nor Iris, in her pride and bravery, Adorns her arch with such variety; Nor doth the milk-white water, in frosty night, Appear so fair and beautiful in sight.

As doth these fields, and groves, and sweetest bowers, Bestrew'd and deck'd with parti-colour'd flowers. Along the bubbling brooks and silver glides, That at the bottom doth in silence slide;

The watery flowers and lilies on the banks, Like blazing comets, burgeon all in ranks; Under the hawthorn and the poplar tree, . . .

The primrose, and the purple hyacinth, The dainty violet, and the wholesome minch, The double daisy, and the cowslip, queen Of summer flowers, do overpeer the green;

And round about the valley as we pass, Ye may not see for peeping flowers the grass. . . . —George Peele (Sixteenth Century).

## Kindness

The first thing a kindness deserves is acceptance, the second is transmission. —George Macdonald.

## Peter Kropotkin

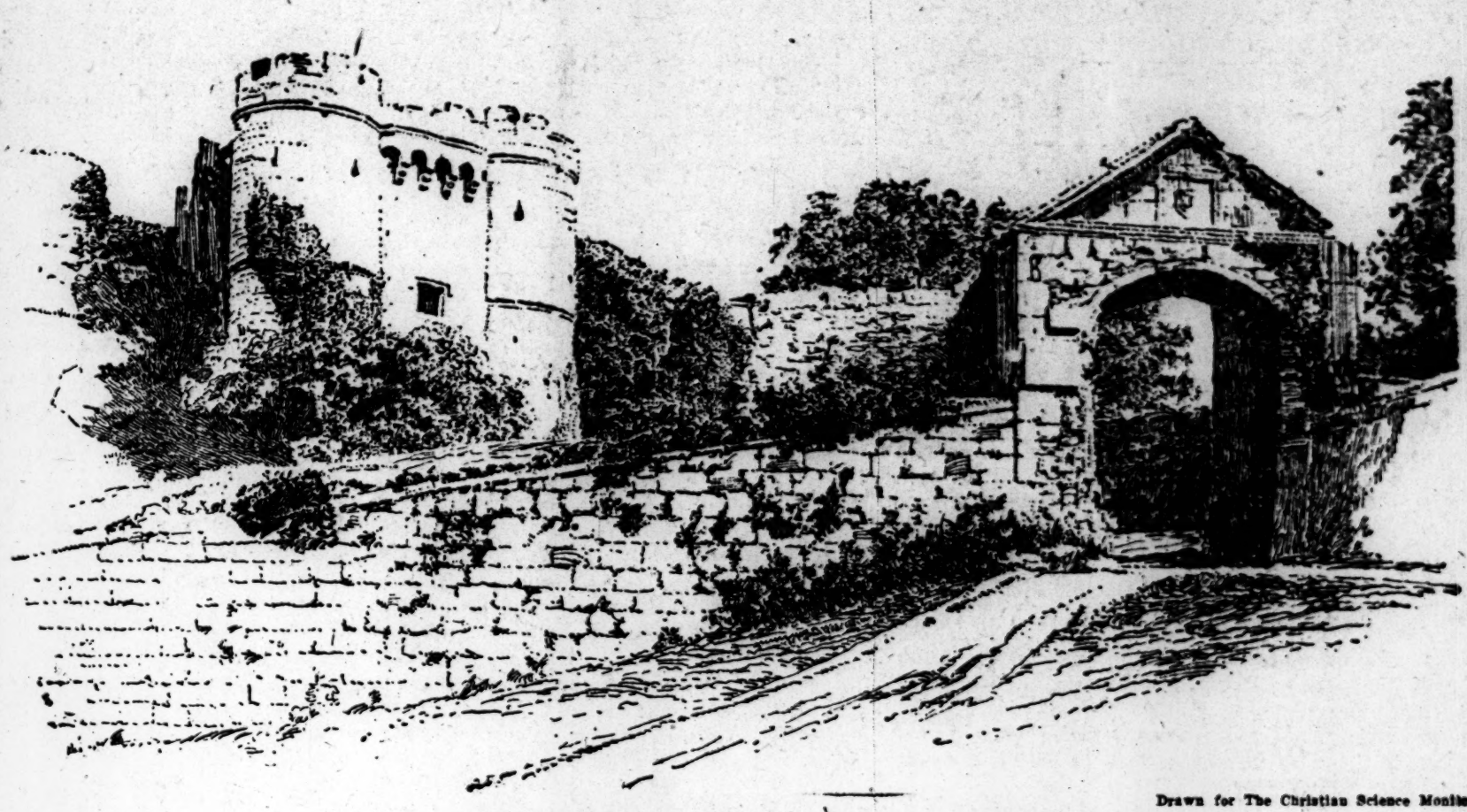
In his preface to "The Memoirs of a Revolutionist," published in 1899, Georg Brandes says: "There are at this moment only two great Russians who think for the Russian people, and whose thoughts belong to mankind, Leo Tolstoy and Peter Kropotkin. Tolstoy has often told us, in poetical shape, parts of his life. Kropotkin gives us here, for the first time, without any poetical recasting, a rapid survey of his whole career."

However radically different these two men are, there is one parallel which can be drawn between the lives and the views on life of both. Religious considerations led Tolstoy, social considerations led Kropotkin, to abandon the paths they had first taken. "Both are filled with love for mankind; and they are at one in the severe condemnation of the indifference, the thoughtlessness, the crudeness and brutality of the upper classes, as well as in the attraction they both feel towards the life of the downtrodden and ill-used man of the people. Both see more cowardice than stupidity in the world. Both are idealists and both have the reformer's tem-

perament. Both are peace-loving natures, and Kropotkin is the more peaceful of the two—although Tolstoy always preaches peace and condemns those who take right into their own hands and resort to force, while Kropotkin justifies such action, and was on friendly terms with the Terrorists."

"The crisis in Kropotkin's life has two turning points which must be mentioned. . . . He has found out that the maps of Northern Asia are incorrect; that not only the old conceptions of the geography of Asia are wrong, but that the theories of Humboldt are also in contradiction with the facts. For more than two years he has plunged into laborious research. Then, suddenly, on a certain day, the true relations of the facts flash upon him; . . . He submits his discovery to test, he applies it to numerous separated facts, and—it holds its ground."

"Then comes the crisis. The thought that these joys are the lot of so few, fills him now with sorrow. He asks himself whether he has the right to enjoy this knowledge alone—for himself. He feels that there is a higher duty before him—to do his part in



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight

"I do not think I shall ever see a ruin to surpass Carisbrooke Castle. The trench is overgrown with the smoothest turf, and the walls with ivy. The keep within is one bower of ivy; a colony of jackdaws has been there for many years. I dare say I have seen many a descendant of some old cawer who peeped through the bars at Charles I. when he was there in confinement."

After quoting these words from Keats, J. Redding Ware, in his book about the Isle of Wight, goes on: "Carisbrooke possesses for the his-

torian the great charm of being the last feudal stronghold in which a struggle took place between the declining power of the few, and the rising power of the many, for it was here that the rash, if brave, Charles Stuart threw his last stake, and lost."

"The existing architecture of the castle may be divided into three distinct periods. The first is Saxon, and includes the part of the keep containing fragments which it has been demonstrated must be of twelve hundred years antiquity. To this succeeds the architecture of the Norman Conquest, about which time the area of the castle

appears to have been much extended. The final period is referable to the reign of Elizabeth, when in anticipation of the imminent position Spain was evidently about to take up, all the latest advances in fortifications and defense were rapidly applied to this important stronghold. These additions chiefly took the shape of outworks and of modifications of the outer angles of the walls, and resulted in bringing the circumference of the fortress up to three-quarters of a mile, the whole inclosing an area of about twenty acres."

"The eye falls upon the most picturesque flight of steps, a mass of

beautiful, broken lines—tree-shadow and sunshine, that can be found even in an old English castle. . . . This is the way to the keep, the vital point of the castle in the middle ages, when the beacon was lighted, and the lookout rigorously kept. The well is choked up, the terrace is bramble-grown, the roof fallen in, and yet it is only three hundred years since most of these turrets and look-outs were built. They are due to the dread of the Spanish Armada, and the genius of Genobella, an Italian engineer, who took for his model the fortifications of Antwerp, a city which had had much experience in fighting. The keep which is now so quiet, was alive with hundreds of willing workers while the panic lasted. Elizabeth contributed four thousand pounds, the gentry of the island four hundred pounds—not a great sum, seeing what vital interest they had in the operations—and every man in the island gave his labor to it. The keep and castle have been invaded at last. The daws and the tourists have besieged it, and they hold possession of the stronghold."

## Sea, Land and Sky Around Cape Horn

The beauty of sea and land and sky around Cape Horn, as seen by Paul Eve Stevenson, fills many pages of his book, "By Way of Cape Horn." The following passages have been taken here and there:

"Very light southerly airs and a calm sea have added vastly to our surprise at such weather off Patagonia. How remarkable it is to find these gentle, variable winds here, when the popular notion of this region is a continuous westerly gale!"

"At noon today, however, the western sky indicated a breeze, and presently a little breath stole ever so gently over the quiet ocean, scarcely curling the smooth, level plain of the sea; and, gradually freshening, the ship gathered steage in five minutes and began to move lazily ahead through a large flock of Cape pigeons which had settled to feed in great numbers during the calm. The birds seemed to delight in the breeze as much as we did, for in light weather they seldom rise higher than a few feet above the surface, lacking the force of wind which enables them to rise easily; as in a strong breeze they make no further effort than to guide themselves, rising and falling without movement of wing."

"Last evening we were reading some of Kipling's delightful sea poems when the skipper called down and asked if we would like to see a lunar rainbow. We went on deck at once and there, sure enough, was a perfect specimen of this strange phenomenon, and so clearly defined that the brighter colors were distinctly visible."

"A bird new to me has made its appearance. It is of a light slate color, looks and flies like a Mother Carey's Chicken, and is familiarly called by the sailors the Ice Bird, being supposed to exist chiefly in the vicinity of ice. They are very cheerful little creatures, nevertheless, and, being small and light, were whisked about by the gale like scraps of paper."

"It is utterly impossible fitly to describe these sunsets or to do justice to the wild grandeur of the scene as the sun slowly and majestically

sinks into the sea among the far-away, golden-cushioned clouds. In the tropics the sun seems to drop suddenly behind the horizon; but in these high latitudes he sinks so hesitatingly that it appears as though he were loath. The air at this time of day is wonderfully transparent, with a sparkle of frost in the atmosphere; while the clouds, being almost exclusively of the stratus variety, stretch across the horizon in layers of fiery embers, with sometimes a gorgeous fringe of cloud-fleece crowning the scene with dazzling splendor; while if a heavy bar of dark cloud extends almost to the skyline, the sun will glitter beneath it upon the crests of the far-distant seas, with the appearance of a phalanx of golden breakers."

"We shall never forget the spectacle which met our eyes this morning half an hour after daybreak. Right before us by the bleak shores of Terra del Fuego, stretching from east to west as far as eye could see, the wildest grandest coast that can be conceived. Sheer down into the sea fell its almost vertical walls of rock, and steep rugged hills, with their black gorges and frowning chasms filled with the snows that had fallen heavily through the night. Further inland extended a broad expanse of rolling plateau covered with small knolls; and then in their decolourate sublimity rose the magnificent range of snowy mountains, thousands of feet above the sea, clad in dazzling white."

"We were presented with a beautiful view of the middle part of Staten Island this morning. So dazzling were the mountains that, had we not known them to be land, we should have supposed them to be icebergs. It is singular that such a scene is one of desolation, but of immutable repose, and seems to partake of that calm, fascinating peace and quiet which so irresistibly attracts explorers to the Polar Seas. It was a vista of enchantment, and it was difficult to believe that in the region of Cape Horn there could be scenes of such surpassing loveliness."

"Last night was an almost perfect one, with moonlight nearly as bright

as sunshine and the sky absolutely free from clouds. At four o'clock all the mists had disappeared, disclosing in its entire length of fifty miles the south side of Staten Island. This consists altogether of jagged rocks and fierce peaks shooting up three thousand feet above the sea. The eastern or St. John end of the island was wrapped in gloom and shadow, while the rest of the land swept superbly down toward the west, stretching away in ridges of wonderfully fantastic beauty, the peaks near the straits soaring up grandly against a rich crimson glare where the sun had sunk behind a rift in the clouds. Gradually, however, the light was diffused over the entire western heavens, changing from soft, golden tints to royal purples and scarlets, which spread over the glorious mountains a mantle almost supernatural in its marvelous hues. Imperceptibly, then, the bright colors began to wane, shapes of dim vapor seemed to rise from the land, and at length darkness fell upon the deep and the mountains receded till engulfed in the blackness of night."

"The scene on deck in the early morning was one long to be cherished, with the joyous, rosy light of the advancing day in the northeast, the full moon slowly falling, a huge golden ball, behind the western horizon, and the tall violet pyramid of the Bell Mountain on Terra del Fuego rising out of the sea fair and soft, far away in the northwest. Ah, no one knows what the beauties of the sea are until he has made at least one deep-water voyage in a sailing ship. To comprehend the sea in all of its splendid phases one must live on it for months at a time."

## "Magadi"

In the days to come, some remittance chum May say to himself, "I'll take, For a bit of fun, just a railway run, And look at Magadi Lake." When the snorting train shall awake the plain With whistle and hiss and brake, How little he'll guess of the work and stress That that railway took to make.

How little he'll know why the train goes slow, When it gets on mile forty grade; And how little he'll care for those who were there In the days when the line was made. He will go to sleep, when the line grows steep, Where there's never a sign of shade. Where the white rocks rang, as we kept the gang At work with the pick and spade.

I was working there, when the line was bare, With furthest rail in view, At mile eleven—from twenty-seven I worked until forty-two. Now, if I went back on that winding track— No matter how old it grew— Each cut and each bank I should have to thank For some scene it recalled anew.

Of the blasting fuse, that we used to use, The culvert and bridge, the bank and the ridge, The cut in the marble hill. . . . —Brian Brooke.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Last of the Whigs

WHEN Dr. Young, in his best epigrammatic language, declared that "men talk only to conceal the mind," that is, to do Dr. Young justice, in certain eventualities, he was merely repeating something which was by no means new even when Voltaire said it, after his manner, much more caustically, "emploient les paroles que pour déguiser leur pensées." Because of this those whose business it is to unravel the tangle of politics have come to regard the words of most politicians as ordinarily conveying half truths, and those of many as a multiplicity of camouflage. Bismarck, indeed, went so far as to insist that nothing was so baffling in the mouth of a politician as the truth, and, as the editor of the notorious Ems dispatch, Bismarck should certainly have known. Now there is a great gulf fixed, it must be admitted, in every way, between Bismarck and Lord Lansdowne, but when Lord Lansdowne raised his voice, the other day, in England, like one crying in the wilderness, and raised it of all interests in the interests of peace, those who know something, more than superficial, of politics in the United Kingdom and of Lord Lansdowne set to work desperately to think.

It may as well be said at once that those hasty and ill-informed critics who have rushed in to discount Lord Lansdowne's letter by labeling it as the wail of the man from whose person the limelight has shifted, know little of British politics, and still less of Lord Lansdowne. Either this or they are playing politics of a rather cheap order themselves. Lord Lansdowne is an Irish gentleman, of great wealth and established position, who has enjoyed some forty years of almost consecutive office, and who has held a succession of the greatest posts in the Empire. To suppose, therefore, that he would do anything so meanly pettifogging and so hopelessly unstatesmanlike as to try to force a peace in order to call attention to himself is an idea compounded partly of silliness and partly of malice, unless it is entirely one or the other.

It is, as a matter of fact, the certainty that you must put aside such crude and simple explanations of Lord Lansdowne's deliverance that make the explanation all the more perplexing. Whatever the reason for his intervention everyone may be satisfied that it was an honorable one; and, however mistaken, one conceived in good faith in the interests of the world. Lord Lansdowne, it is scarcely necessary to say, is not a pacifist, though he is playing the game of the pacifists. He is, indeed, one of the men most responsible, so far as individual responsibility can be said to exist, for the entrance of the United Kingdom into the struggle. When other statesmen hung back, in an altogether unexpected way, his decision was firm and unflinching in support of Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. He was a member of the coalition government that succeeded Mr. Asquith's purely Liberal ministry which directed, in the United Kingdom, the early stages of the war. Nobody ever suspected him of all men of weakening in the least on this subject until there came, on Friday last, that bolt from the blue which set the supporters of the war in the United Kingdom raging, and the German peace party imagining a vain thing.

It is necessary then to look somewhat deeper for the cause of Lord Lansdowne's sudden volte-face, and in doing this it is necessary to touch, however superficially, on that interesting political phenomenon the Whig. Any person who has ever regarded the Whig as the prototype of Liberalism, in contradistinction to the Tory, is making an egregious mistake. The Whig was opposed, certainly, to the power of the King, but he had no intention whatever of transferring that power to the people. If the ideal Tory conception was a state ruled by a King in person, the ideal Whig conception was a state in which the powers of the King were delegated to an oligarchy. Disraeli, in the earliest of his election fights, when accused by a Whig peer of being a Tory in disguise, replied with his usual caustic irony, that the nearest approach he knew to a Tory in disguise was a Whig in office. Men like Disraeli himself, and like Lord Randolph Churchill afterwards, have formed a concept of a Tory democracy, but nobody has ever yet been found to even suggest such a curious hybrid as a Whig democracy. Now Lord Lansdowne belonged to what might fairly be termed a Whig wing of the Liberal party. From this position he was, so to speak, blasted by the dynamite of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. He was one of the Liberal peers, that is to say, who joined the Conservative party, under the name of Liberal Unionists, but who retained, in spite of this, their own organization, and never admitted for a second that they had become part of the Conservative party except by union for a specific purpose.

Lord Lansdowne, then, is a Whig by inheritance and descent, but what is very much more to the point, he is a Whig in temper. He is constitutionally unfit to repose confidence in democracy, and he unquestionably sincerely and devotedly believes, more so than any Tory, that the exercise of power without restraint by the people is a danger to the state. When the war began no human being foresaw where it was going to lead. It is a perfectly safe thing to say that there is not a statesman living whose prophecies would have come anywhere near the truth. The bed, however, down which the torrent has turned is the very last which would have been desired by a Whig statesman. Lord Lansdowne has viewed, it is to be imagined, with regret broadening into positive political alarm, the spread of democratic opinion in the world, and what he has witnessed as a result of the overwhelming of autocracy in Russia has probably helped more than anything else to cause him to write his recent letter. The progress of the Russian revolution is precisely what a Whig statesman would look for as

a result of what he would perhaps term the weakness of popular government. What the world sentimentally terms unchecked liberty, he would probably argue is bound to eventuate in unrestrained license. If therefore the war is to continue along its present lines, the example of Russia may spread to any other country, and the Bolsheviks of Petrograd may find imitators in anarchist clubs in London.

It would probably be quite impossible to convince Lord Lansdowne that there is a great difference between London and Petrograd; that the English people have won their liberties step by step, and have enjoyed them for centuries, whereas the Russian people gained theirs in an afternoon battle in the streets of Petrograd. That argument Lord Lansdowne might be justified in saying would have been all very well before the war, but the war has proved that the partition between government and anarchy is an extremely slender one, and that more than one nation has been in danger of falling through it during the war. He might even turn for support to the columns of a certain great paper, itself an enthusiastic supporter of the war, but which has devoted considerable space to explaining the tremendous conflict which is in prospect after the war between the socialistic and anarchic forces on the one hand and the forces of law and order on the other. In such circumstances Lord Lansdowne has probably convinced himself that it would be best to call a halt, before the restraining hand of authority has been too completely weakened. And for this reason, and this reason alone, it is to be suspected, he would rather negotiate with a Kaiser than with the representatives of the German people direct. This probably, then, is the explanation of an incident which is not likely to exert anything but a purely academical influence on the course of events.

### The People's Tax Problem

How the people of the United States purpose meeting the increasing cost of the war becomes at once a question of great interest. In addition to the enormous periodical bond issues that must be floated, there will be various forms of taxes, and the tax burden will grow larger the longer the war continues. People may well confront this problem now, and do whatever is required of them to meet it. Although the coming burden may seem mountain high, there is no reason for becoming depressed about it. On the contrary, it should be a joyful opportunity to contribute to a cause that means much for the redemption of the world.

In the first place there will be heavy income and excess profit taxes to pay. The corporations, as a general thing, will be amply able to meet these expenditures, for their profits are abnormally large. Any inequalities that are found in the tax laws relating thereto are likely soon to be adjusted by Congress. It is the man of moderate income, the wage earner, and the one whose income has been a fixed amount for some years who will feel the tax burden most. It may well be said that it is this class who constitute the great majority of the population, and upon whom the Government most depends for its support, in war as well as in peace. These people will have to economize and make sacrifices, such as they have never before been called upon to face, in order to make the war a success. It has been estimated that the United States, this year, will raise 20 per cent of its war revenues from taxes. This is a much larger percentage than obtains in any of the European countries. Germany, particularly, is raising a small proportion of its war revenues by taxation, because its taxes before the war were almost more than the people could bear; and Germany expected to win the war and collect from the conquered nations a big indemnity with which to meet the bonded debt it was piling up. By raising a large part of the war expenses by taxation the United States will be in a good financial condition after the war is over, and also be ready to help in building up the devastated countries of Europe.

The industries are likely to hum as never before, and the wage earner will be paid the highest wages he has ever received, but he will not be in a position to indulge in more than the common comforts. Even people of more ample means will be forced to economize to a considerable extent. The practice of economy is, however, a good thing, and the public generally will learn a needed lesson in thrift. It would therefore be wise if business firms handling high-priced goods, classed as luxuries, should add to their stocks, such wares as would appeal to all classes of buyers. The automobile manufacturer already has felt the pressure, and there has been a marked falling off in the sales of pleasure cars. However, he has been enabled largely to make up for this decline by producing more trucks, and also by manufacturing munitions on a large scale. Business generally is likely to continue to be good, but it will constantly readjust itself to war conditions. The more generally this fact is recognized the better it will be for business men and for the nation.

However heavy the tax burden may appear to corporations and individuals, the fact should always be kept in view that the needs of the Government and its allies come first. The nation's resources may be taxed to their utmost to meet these necessities, and people should acquiesce in undertakings which have for their object the successful prosecution of the war. The Allies of Europe have had to bear a tremendously heavy tax burden, and the people of the United States can be equally patriotic and efficient in the present emergency.

### The Spanish Orange Trade

A VERY general sympathy will be felt for the Spanish orange grower. His position is a difficult one and, for the last three years, has been growing steadily more difficult, as the world's shipping problem has increased in perplexity. Almost from the outbreak of the war, this problem, as far as he was concerned, was a serious one. There was, at once, a very great diversion of shipping for military and naval purposes; freights rose everywhere in consequence; transport was often held up altogether, and the orange grower, into whose work the ques-

tion of time enters so largely, found his resources taxed to the utmost in trying to dispose of his stocks.

On top of all this, early in 1916, came the British embargo on the importation of fruit. The action was, at once, felt by the Spanish fruit grower as a special hardship. For years before he had specially cultivated the English market. Fully half of his output went to England, and it was largely owing to the steadily increasing English demand for his produce that he had so greatly enlarged the borders of his orange groves and added to the list of his employees. Last May, it is true, an agreement was reached between the Marques de Cortina, acting on behalf of the Spanish Government, and the British authorities whereby the embargo on Spanish oranges was partially lifted, but the growing shortage of shipping has had its inevitable effect, and when the Comte de Montornes waited on the Spanish Premier, recently, at the head of a committee of the orange growers, the outlook was full of anxiety.

Now there is no doubt that a large proportion of the orange grower's difficulties are the inevitable results of the war, but there is also no doubt that, as often happens, in a preeminent degree in Spain, there has been much regrettable delay in endeavoring to find a solution of the question. The most obvious solution is, of course, to encourage, to the utmost, home consumption, and the first step towards doing this is to organize and maintain an efficient and adequate system of internal transport. The facilities on the railway, for transport of any kind, are notoriously bad in Spain, and railways cannot be built over night. Nevertheless, a great deal could be done by means of a better organization, and it could be done at once. The committee already referred to told the Premier that about 170 wagons a day, if carefully allocated, would meet the situation up to February next, and there ought certainly to be no great difficulty in securing such service.

The trade is an important one to Spain. She is the orange-growing country nearest to one of the largest orange markets in the world, namely, the British market. After the war this market will always be open to her, and, in all probability, with an ever-increasing demand. It is, at the present time, only a question of tiding the industry over a difficult period, and, in some way or another, the Spanish Government should promptly see that this is done.

### The Old-Time Camp Meetin'

It is a common, but mistaken, belief that the Methodists or the Disciples, erroneously called "Campbellites," were the originators of the camp meeting in America. The first of such gatherings were held by Presbyterians. The Methodists joined with the Presbyterians in holding them, for a time, and, the Presbyterians having abandoned them, the Methodists took them up. Not only the Disciples, but other sects, often united with the Presbyterians and the Methodists in holding camp meetings, when the West of the United States was young. Denominational lines were not drawn very closely in the "backwoods"; as a rule, whole settlements turned out in the camp-meeting season, and mere doctrinal questions were thrown to the winds by those who participated in and had charge of the gatherings.

A camp meeting was first held, so far as historians have been able to determine, on the bank of the Red River, in Kentucky, in 1790, but the West of those days had been working up to it, or to the pitch of it, for some time. A great religious revival had set in during the previous decade. Save for occasional visits from lone missionaries, the early settlers had long been neglected, in a religious sense. They had begun to cultivate and occupy extensive areas before it occurred to the organized churches that, perhaps, they might be in need of religious attention. When this attention came it came with a rush, and the enthusiasm with which it was received proved beyond doubt that it was much needed. There were two brothers named M'Ghee, one a Presbyterian and the other a Methodist, among the first of the regularly ordained ministers to enter the western field. One established himself in Summer, the other in Smith County, West Tennessee. Forgetting all theological differences, these brothers set out through "the Barrens" toward Ohio, and on their way stopped at a settlement on the Red River, where they fell in with a zealous Presbyterian minister named M'Gready. This meeting resulted in bringing about eventually "a mighty revival," the influence of which was felt for many miles around.

At first the services were held in such buildings, dwellings or barns, as might be found, and continued all day and far into the night. Emotion played a principal part in the gatherings, and there was much weeping and shouting. Soon it became necessary to find more room for the multitudes; open lots were set aside, rude cabins were erected, accommodation was provided for the preachers, and a platform was constructed, but the meetings were usually held in groves or in woods partly cleared. At night the grounds were illuminated with pine knots, and the effect was striking when, amid the silences of a new and wild country, the people bowed or knelt in prayer, or when they joined in one of the simple revival hymns of the times. The very stillness of the night, taken with the solemnity which rested on every countenance, and the pointed and earnest manner with which the preachers exhorted the people to repentance produced extraordinary mental conditions, and equally extraordinary exhibitions, among the throng.

By the beginning of the Nineteenth Century the custom of holding camp meetings had spread over all of the western frontier states. At a gathering of this kind at Cabin Creek, Ky., in 1801, a Presbyterian minister, who took an active part in the meeting, estimated the number in attendance at 20,000. This meant, of course, that the settlers came from great distances, as, at the time, Kentucky and the surrounding states were sparsely settled. "But," says this witness, "the great meeting at Cane Ridge exceeded all. The number that fell at this meeting was reckoned at about 3000, among whom were several Presbyterian ministers, who, according to their own confession, had hitherto possessed only a speculative knowledge of religion."

As the crowds at the revival meetings grew, it became

impossible for one person to address them; hence they were divided into several groups and addressed by as many different speakers. The manner of holding and conducting the meetings changed with time. Ten years after the Cane Ridge gathering the environment was considerably altered. Then there were ranges of tents, fires reflecting lights through the branches of the trees, likewise candles, and even lamps, instead of pine knots. The scene was one of great animation, with hundreds moving to and fro, "laboring" with their brothers and sisters, while some sang and some prayed, and all were earnest, reverent, and devout.

Those meetings in which the Presbyterians and Methodists united were called "general camp meetings," and with these were identified men whose names are not wholly forgotten in the West to this day, such as the M'Ghees, Hoge, Rankin, McKendree, Burke, Sale, Lakin, and Henry Smith.

In time the Methodists of the United States came into an almost complete monopoly of the camp meeting. They developed it and made it an institution. Some of the Methodist camp-meeting grounds, today, are veritable parks, the summer resorts of large numbers of that denomination. In the season devoted to religious gatherings these grounds are often thronged with multitudes quite as earnest as those of a century ago, if less demonstrative.

### Notes and Comments

IF LORD LANSDOWNE ever reads the papers of the United States he must, as a certain character in fiction remarks, be getting a lot of things learned about himself. First there is the flattering story that he is an ex-Prime Minister. That he might put up with, but to be called a Tory—Think of the feelings of Mr. Roosevelt on being described as a Democrat.

THE present month will not have spent itself, it is confidently believed in Washington, before the resolution to submit to the Legislatures of the several states a prohibition amendment to the national Constitution will have been voted upon in Congress. The favorable disposition of both prohibition and equal suffrage, in the early days of the present session, would be a great relief to the nation. This must come eventually; only unreasoning and stubborn opposition will prevent its coming at once.

THE announcement made by a speaker in the Reichstag, recently, that "Alsace-Lorraine protested against reunion with France," recalls, surely, the scene in the "Old Curiosity Shop" where Dick Swiveller overhears the memorable discussion between Sally Brass and the Marchioness in regard to cold mutton. "... Don't you ever go and say," retorted Miss Sally, "that you hadn't meat here. There, eat it up." This was soon done. "Now, do you want any more?" said Miss Sally. The hungry creature answered with a faint "No." They were evidently going through an established form. "You've been helped once to meat," said Miss Brass, summing up the facts; "you have had as much as you can eat, you're asked if you want any more, and you answer 'No!' Then don't you go and say you were allowed, mind that."

THERE are many visible symptoms of a revival of interest in black-walnut and marble-top furniture; it is said that devotees of the antique are now inquiring for it oftener than for mahogany. Time was, in the United States, when black walnut was so plentiful that it was used, and abused, as common lumber. That time is past. People are no longer using black-walnut timber for joists and flooring, and much less for firewood, in the Middle West.

IF THE marble tops return, of course a lot of other things traditionally associated with them will have to come back, too, if the old-time "best room" furnishings are to be restored with any degree of completeness. The marble tops would seem out of place without the whatnot, the ottoman, the oval frame, the family worsted-stitched motto, the glass-encased miniature ship, the three-ply carpet, the "Welcome" rug, engravings of George and Martha Washington and the center-table album. Well, these and other reminders of simpler days would not be altogether unwelcome.

"DIARIST" in the Westminster Gazette devoutly hopes that nobody in the House of Commons will be so rash as to imitate Mr. Bernard Shaw, and abbreviate to the extent of lapsing into "Runc," for the more usual "my right hon. friend the member for Dewsbury." Stranger things have happened, and it is quite undeniable that Mr. Shaw, in his review for the Observer of Mr. Chesterton's "Short History of England," mentions Macaulay several times and then, reveling in irreverence, says—"Mac (if I may thus familiarly abbreviate him) ..."

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, of England, indulges in a little mild irony at the expense of the Sunday Observer's unscriptural attitude. "Armageddon," said the latter recently, "has happened. It will happen again, unless," and so on. And the Manchester Guardian replies: "After Armageddon, as defined in the Apocalypse, one seems to remember that a great voice from Heaven declared 'It is done.' It is rather pleasant to think of a still greater voice from the Observer office rising clearly above the final uproar and insisting gently but firmly that, on the contrary, the whole business may have to be done over again."

COMPLAINT is made by an Iowa contemporary that the advent of the three-cent stamp has not lessened the number of "pestiferous" pamphlets mailed by pacifist and pro-German agencies. Such pamphlets are now piling into the waste basket of the average newspaper office, as second-class mail, at the same two-cent rate, with the envelopes unsealed. These publications are no longer read; they simply clutter the mails, and the Post Office Department should not assist in imposing them on people who have no use for them, and no time to waste on them.